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Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.

The total expenditure for MINUSTAH for that period has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, democratic development and consolidation of State authority; security, public order and development of the rule of law; human rights; humanitarian and development coordination; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*[a]
Military and police personnel	281 148.3	280 471.1	677.2	0.2
Civilian personnel	128 424.4	128 409.3	15.1	—
Operational costs	165 343.8	165 521.3	(177.5)	(0.1)
Gross requirements	**574 916.5**	**574 401.7**	**514.8**	**0.1**
Staff assessment income	13 122.2	13 289.6	(167.4)	(1.3)
Net requirements	**561 794.3**	**561 112.1**	**682.2**	**0.1**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**574 916.5**	**574 401.7**	**514.8**	**0.1**

[a] The symbol "—" denotes zero or less than 0.1 per cent.

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military contingents	7 060	7 036	0.3
United Nations police	951	894	6.0
Formed police units	1 140	1 101	3.4
International staff	531	476	10.4
National staff			
Officers	109	102	6.4
General Service	1 097	1 060	3.4
United Nations Volunteers	220	198	9.8
Temporary positions[c]			
International staff	18	17	5.6
National Officers	12	11	8.3
National General Service	56	37	33.9
Government-provided personnel	16	17	(6.3)[d]

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.
[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.
[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.
[d] Attributable to the overlap of personnel on rotation.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 5 March 2008 (A/62/720) and amounted to $575,103,200 gross ($561,958,300 net). It provided for 7,060 military contingents, 2,091 police personnel including 1,140 in formed units, 550 international staff, 1,288 national staff (including 121 National Officers) and 220 United Nations Volunteers, including temporary positions.

2. On the basis of the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 43 of its report (A/62/781/Add.6), the General Assembly, by its resolution 62/261, appropriated an amount of $574,916,500 gross ($561,794,300 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of the Mission was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1542 (2004) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1780 (2007) and 1840 (2008).

4. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to restore peace and security and to further the constitutional and political process that is under way in Haiti.

5. Within this overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components: democratic development and consolidation of State authority; security, public order and development of the rule of law; human rights; humanitarian and development coordination; and support.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2008/09 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. During the reporting period, MINUSTAH made progress in most areas of its mandated tasks to continue to assist the Government of Haiti in establishing its authority and exercising judicious use of its resources. The main priorities during the beginning of the reporting period were focused on bringing the country back on track after the setbacks to the stabilization process which occurred during the last

quarter of the 2007/08 period. Those setbacks included the civil unrest in April 2008, the subsequent removal, by vote of censure, of the Prime Minister and the Government, and the prolonged difficulties in reaching an agreement on the new Prime Minister and Government. The situation in the country also deteriorated as a result of hurricanes and tropical storms, which caused a humanitarian crisis. The Mission's focus was then placed on addressing the aftermath of the natural disaster and, as a result, progress in some key areas fell short of expectations.

8. The immediate human cost of the disaster included 793 deaths, 548 persons injured and 310 persons missing, while the damage or destruction of approximately 100,000 houses and the loss of already precarious livelihoods affected more than 165,000 families, especially in the Artibonite, South and South-East departments. Overall, the Government estimated that more than 800,000 people were affected and in need of humanitarian assistance in 9 of the country's 10 departments. MINUSTAH, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and bilateral donors supported the Haitian authorities by delivering emergency assistance and relief supplies to affected populations, focusing on urgent needs, such as shelter, nutrition, water, sanitation and protection. Working alongside the United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and national authorities, the MINUSTAH military, police and logistical components played a key role in undertaking rescue operations, providing immediate security, facilitating the delivery of emergency supplies and shoring up collapsing infrastructure immediately after the hurricanes. Their efforts were further supplemented by bilateral partners, whose swift and generous response made a critical difference in rescue and relief efforts.

9. Mandate implementation was also affected by various factors, such as the increase in civil disorder incidents and changes in the electoral law (requiring a minimum of 2 voting centres in each of the 570 communal sections, which resulted in a 78 per cent increase in the number of voting centres, from 821 to 1,463), which entailed considerable additional preparatory work, such as the identification, logistical and security assessment of the additional voting centres pursuant to the new electoral law, the adjustment of the voters list, as well as the extensive provision of logistical and security support for the elections themselves.

10. Despite the aforementioned challenges, MINUSTAH also contributed to notable achievements during the reporting period, including the unprecedented agreement on a legislative agenda by Parliament and the Government; the development and implementation of a border management strategy; the promotion of security in urban and rural areas through ongoing and targeted operations of the Mission and the Haitian National Police; the enhancement of border control resulting from the presence of MINUSTAH and the Haitian National Police along the land and maritime border; the development of the Haitian National Police in line with the reform plan; and the inauguration of the School for Magistrates and the launch of recruitment for a first class in June 2009. Those achievements, among others, represent significant steps forward in the mandate implementation.

C. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

11. In response to the hurricanes and tropical storms, MINUSTAH and the United Nations country team worked closely to provide emergency aid and humanitarian

assistance to the population. Drawing upon the lessons learned from this exercise, operational arrangements have been prepared to further improve the cooperation in preparation for the 2009 hurricane season.

12. MINUSTAH continued to work on a daily basis with the United Nations country team on areas of mutual concern and ensured that activities were coordinated through regular meetings. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework was endorsed by the Government of Haiti in November 2008 and, subsequently, the related Outcome Group was established, in which MINUSTAH participated. Aligned with the poverty reduction strategy paper, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework outlines the development strategies in Haiti for the period 2009-2011 of all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as of MINUSTAH.

13. The Mission continued to engage with the donor and diplomatic communities present in Haiti through regular meetings of the core group and the Group of Ten group of donors. In March 2009, a major donor conference was held in Washington, D.C., which resulted in pledges amounting to $350 million. The appointment of the Special Envoy for Haiti is also anticipated to further advance the coordination and collaboration of assistance for Haiti.

14. MINUSTAH also developed a closer working relationship with the United Nations country team in the Dominican Republic, focusing on cross-border issues with Haiti, and with the Organization of American States, in particular with regard to the organization of the two rounds of senatorial elections held on 19 April and 21 June 2009.

D. Mission support initiatives

15. In order to comply with the list of standard equipment on board United Nations aircraft, MINUSTAH has officially requested that all contracts and letters of assist be amended to include a global satellite tracking system for aeronautical use. The system provides data at three-minute intervals to a satellite tracking system coordinated through the Aviation Strategic Operations Centre located at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, which includes aircraft identification and basic Global Positioning System information, such as date and time; latitude, longitude and altitude; ground speed; and heading and flight status. During the reporting period, MINUSTAH commercial aircraft were furnished with the required equipment, and negotiations are still ongoing with Member States for the installation of the equipment on board military aircraft as well.

16. In addition, UHF repeaters were installed in all regional and headquarters offices, resulting in the enhancement of the UHF network coverage throughout the Mission's area of operation to ensure emergency communications and business continuity during crises and natural disasters. MINUSTAH also completed the first phase of the microwave backbone project (enhancement of microwave coverage) to ensure consistent and reliable voice and data connectivity to all personnel Mission-wide.

17. The Mission also undertook activities related to improved preventive maintenance measures, standardization of equipment, replacement of obsolete equipment, installation of lightning protection devices and utilization of salvaged

spare parts from equipment being written off, which in turn resulted in reduced requirements for spare parts.

18. MINUSTAH successfully implemented a system that enabled the automated downloading of CarLog data from receiving stations in the regional offices, as a replacement of the previous manual process that caused frequent delays in taking remedial measures related to the unsafe operation of vehicles.

19. During the reporting period, progress was made in the implementation of the FuelLog system for electronic vehicle monitoring and control systems, which provides comprehensive information about the fleet's fuel consumption for better fuel management.

20. MINUSTAH continued to implement the environmental policy and guidelines for field missions in order to achieve compliance with international and national environmental standards and to conduct its operations in an environmentally responsible approach. The programme was initiated in December 2006, and 90 per cent compliance with the environmental standards was achieved in 2008/09 compared with 85 per cent in 2007/08. Towards that objective, environmental awareness was promoted through newsletters, briefings and administrative circulars, and regular environmental inspections were carried out in 79 Mission sites.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: democratic development and consolidation of State authority

21. As detailed in the frameworks, the Mission continued to promote an all-inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, the strengthening of national democratic institutions and the re-establishment and strengthening of State authority throughout Haiti. During the reporting period, increased political cooperation had brought progress in a number of areas, including the holding of senatorial elections; the agreement between the Government and Parliament — for the first time — on a legislative agenda as well as the adoption of key legislation and rules of procedures in both chambers of Parliament; and the establishment of several Presidential Commissions which has helped to launch an inclusive dialogue on a number of major issues faced by the country, with participation by political leaders, members of the private sector, academics and representatives of civil society. As part of its mandated efforts to help build Haitian institutional capacity at all levels, including within key ministries, the Mission provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Interior and local Governments for which the positive impact resulted in the initiation of discussions with the Prime Minister to provide similar support to other important ministries to help meet urgent needs. With regard to the extension of State authority, significant progress had been made towards the implementation of a border management strategy through the Government's preparation, with technical assistance from MINUSTAH, of an integrated border management plan and a draft Haitian Customs Code, which is now under consideration by Parliament.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: All-inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation in Haiti

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
The Government maintains a dialogue with different sectors of society through regular meetings and establishes multi-sector committees on national priorities	Achieved; the President established Presidential Commissions composed of representatives of the key sectors of society on principal national issues, such as security, justice, education and constitutional reform
60 per cent of international assistance is aligned with government priorities as defined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	Achieved; 100 per cent of international assistance is aligned with government priorities as defined in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
4 meetings per month with the President/Prime Minister to coordinate the activities of MINUSTAH with those of the Government of Haiti, especially regarding political stability, rule of law reform and other areas related to the Mission's mandate	Yes	Weekly meetings with the President/Prime Minister as well as the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State for Public Security and the Director-General of the Haitian National Police
2 meetings per month with the President's main advisers to promote an all-inclusive political process	2	Meetings per month (on average)
Chairing of monthly meetings of the "core group", comprising senior MINUSTAH leadership, regional and subregional organizations, international financial institutions and representatives of the diplomatic community, on the effectiveness of the international response to Haiti's needs	14	Meetings The higher number of meetings was owing to an increased need for consultation resulting from specific political developments and events
Monthly meetings with the Prime Minister and the "core group" and bimonthly meetings with the President and the "core group" to coordinate international cooperation with the Government of Haiti, and biweekly meetings with the Minister of Planning on the strategic and operational orientation of international aid, project progress, disbursement and harmonization policies and procedures	20	Meetings with the Prime Minister The higher number of meetings with the Prime Minister resulted from the need to address the food crisis and humanitarian crisis caused by the storms and hurricanes

	11	Meetings with the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation to ensure coordination of international aid and assistance
		The lower number of meetings with the Minister of Planning was owing to the request from the Minister to limit the number of meetings owing to the large number of meetings with international interlocutors
		Issues related to international cooperation in the development domain were discussed with the Government of Haiti and the international community in the Group of 11 forum (comprising the Government and all multilateral and bilateral international donors), instead of with the Core Group
Weekly meetings with political party representatives at the national level to consolidate agreement on the democratic transition and an all-inclusive political dialogue leading to a common understanding of basic principles of governance and the future of the country	Yes	Weekly meetings in Port-au-Prince and in the departments with the main political parties (Lespwa, Organisation du Peupe en Lutte, Fusion, Alyans, Fanmi Lavalas and Union)
Conduct of 3 consultative forums with political party leaders and parliamentarians to strengthen the role of political parties in Parliament	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the political situation, which required a different approach. In lieu of consultative forums, advice and technical assistance was provided to the Haitian interlocutors on the drafting of legislation regulating the formation, functioning and financing of political parties
Conduct of 3 consultative forums with members of civil society and parliamentarians to promote a common legislative agenda	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the political situation, which required a different approach. In lieu of consultative forums, a series of consultations were held at various levels to facilitate the development of a common legislative agenda
Conduct of 20 town hall meetings across the country to promote political dialogue, national reconciliation and community-level confidence-building	35	Town hall meetings in all 10 departments
Public information campaign, in collaboration with civil society, on reconciliation and political dialogue, including 5 radio publicity drives, 14 television programmes, 10 press conferences, 10,000 T-shirts, 10,000 pamphlets, 10,000 posters and 800 banners	60	Radio spots
		The higher output resulted from the increased popularity of the MINUSTAH FM radio, which in turn augmented the participation of Haitian interlocutors
	8	Press conferences
	14	Television programmes
	18,664	T-shirts

20,000	Pamphlets
13,700	Posters
	The higher output of T-shirts, pamphlets and posters resulted from increased demand
160	Banners
	The lower output of banners resulted from the vendor's inability to meet the required specifications and to deliver the items in a timely manner
	In addition:
25,000	Flyers
35,000	Stickers
2	Newspapers articles
36	Web articles

Expected accomplishment 1.2: Strengthened national democratic institutions in Haiti

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Parliament adopts a legislative agenda reflecting national priorities for one year	Achieved; the Parliament adopted the legislative agenda, comprising 31 bills and 10 international conventions, which was agreed on in a conference-debate organized by MINUSTAH and held in December 2008 with representatives of Parliament and the Government
Commission Parlementaire de l'Intérieur et des Collectivités Territoriales develops specific recommendations on the decentralization process	A report containing specific recommendations was submitted for deliberations in the National Assembly based on broad consultations with various groups and entities in all 10 departments
Establishment of a Permanent Electoral Council	The establishment of a Permanent Electoral Council was contingent on the prior adoption of the Decentralization Law and the holding of indirect elections
The Parliament adopts a comprehensive Electoral Law that includes provisions on establishing the electoral management body; voter registration and identification; political party and campaign finance; boundary delimitation; the conduct of elections; and sanctions for electoral offences	A new Electoral Law, which introduced new provisions on electoral procedures, operations and structures for future elections, was adopted by Parliament on 9 July 2008 and promulgated on 25 July 2008

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to parliamentary committees on the advancement of the legislative agenda, including the adoption of bills related to rule of law reform and decentralization	Yes	Through regular meetings with members of the different Commissions as well as with individual Deputies and Senators aimed at advancing the implementation of the legislative agenda
Provision of good offices to the presidents of both Chambers of Parliament to foster trust and understanding and to enhance consensus-building	Yes	Through regular meetings with the presidents of both Chambers and logistical support to facilitate their work
Advice to Parliament on the implementation of its internal rules and their improvement using, in particular, best practices from other national legislatures	Yes	Through regular day-to-day contacts and meetings with Deputies and Senators. In addition, logistical support was provided to the Secretaries-General (Heads of Administration) of both Chambers
Organization of 8 consultative forums and videoconferences for parliamentarians with their constituencies on issues relevant to the public, such as delivery of basic services, draft legislation on rule of law reform and decentralization	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the identification of the senatorial elections as the most relevant issue for parliamentarians, for which planning for 10 forums on the promotion of the electoral law had been initiated but subsequently cancelled owing to the need for the definition of the electoral calendar by the Provisional Electoral Council
Conduct of 4 capacity-building training programmes for 20 parliamentarians, including communication skills, team-building, consensus-building and gender-mainstreaming	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the determination that conventional training was not a practical approach. In lieu of formal training sessions, on-site advice to Parliamentarians and legislative staff was provided on a regular basis, especially to promote the full implementation of the 2009/2010 legislative agenda
Provision of technical guidance to Haitian electoral authorities, along with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organization of American States, in the form of manuals, standard operating procedures and review of electoral operations	Yes	Through the review of all electoral procedures to ensure compliance with the Electoral Law and the streamlining of logistical procedures
Conduct of 3 workshops for parliamentarians, political parties and civil society representatives for a total of 90 participants on the explanation of the provisions of the new comprehensive Electoral Law	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the decision of the Provisional Electoral Council to combine the separate workshops into one high-level national forum on the Electoral Law held in November 2008 for a total of 450 parliamentarians, political parties, and civil society representatives
Advice and assistance to the Government and the electoral authorities on the implementation of the new Electoral Law and the management of elections	Yes	On the establishment of an electoral calendar and budget, the identification of new voting centres and the drafting of electoral logistics plans (distribution and recovery of sensitive and non-sensitive materials)

Conduct of 2 seminars for parliamentarians, political parties and civil society representatives for a total of 60 participants on the review of the new Electoral Law	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the decision of the Provisional Electoral Council to combine the seminars into one high-level national forum on the Electoral Law held in November 2008 for a total of 450 parliamentarians, political parties, and civil society representatives
Conduct of 10 workshops (1 per Department) for regional political parties and civil society representatives for a total of 300 participants on the explanation of the new Electoral Law	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the decision of the Provisional Electoral Council to combine the seminars into one high-level national forum on the Electoral Law held in November 2008 for a total of 450 parliamentarians, political parties, and civil society representatives
Public information campaign in support of the electoral process, including 2 radio publicity drives, 1 television programme, and 2 press conferences	13	Radio spots
	6	Television spots
	1	Press conference presentation of the electoral sensitization programme on Haitian national television
		In addition:
	3	Television programmes
	7	Press conferences
	105	Radio programmes
	10	Radio spots (public service announcements) broadcast 515 times
	2	Special election programmes of 8 hours duration each
Public information campaign, on the strengthening of women in politics, including 1 radio publicity drive, 1 television programme, 5 press conferences, 500 T-shirts, 2,000 stickers, 2,000 bracelets, 2,000 pamphlets, 1,000 posters, 25 banners and 10 press articles	508	Radio spots The higher output was owing to the need to further support and encourage women's participation in the electoral process
	9	Television programmes The higher output resulted from the change in the frequency from fortnightly to weekly production
	6	Press conferences Owing to delays in the elections, pamphlets produced from the previous period were used; other information materials were not produced due to the lack of demand

	36	Press articles, comprising 35 web articles (published on the Mission's website) and 1 newspaper article (published in Haiti's main newspapers) The higher number of press articles published was owing to the increased use of the Mission's resources as an additional mechanism to promote ongoing events in Haiti

Expected accomplishment 1.3: State authority re-established and strengthened throughout Haiti

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Approval of civil service regulations by the Ministry of Interior as part of an effective reform of the State administration and decentralization	The approval of civil service regulations by the Ministry was dependent on the passing of the law on decentralization. The Government is expected to present its draft law on decentralization to the Parliament in 2010
Promulgation of laws and procedures by the Parliament and the Ministry of Interior on financial autonomy and accountability of central and local government structures	While the Commission Permanente des Collectivités Territoriale of the Chamber of Deputies had submitted a draft law on decentralization to its Bureau, the finalization and submission of the related final report to the Bureau had not been completed
10 border control offices staffed and operational	2 of the land borders (Ouanaminthe and Malpasse) and 6 main ports (Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves, Saint-Marc, Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince Airport and Miragoâne) were fully staffed with customs and immigration authorities; 5 ports (Fort-Liberté, Port-de-Paix, Jérémie, Les Cayes and Jacmel) were operational but with limited activity due to staffing and infrastructure constraints; and 2 land borders (Belladère and Anse-a-Pitres) lacked either customs or immigration authorities; it is anticipated that these land borders would become fully operational in the 2009/10 period as the construction of new facilities are projected to be completed and additional staff would be deployed
Adoption of 140 municipal budgets for the 2008-2009 fiscal year by municipal councils and assemblies	140 municipal budgets were approved by the Ministry of Interior, in the absence of the competent municipal assemblies, which are still to be constituted as required by law
Requirements for improvement of public service delivery for 140 municipal assemblies and 568 sub-communal assemblies are communicated to the departmental and central authorities and are considered and addressed within existing budgetary resources	Municipal assemblies had not been constituted, as required by the Constitution, and the Government of Haiti suspended all activities related to support of the sub-communal assemblies

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Haitian Government, including on-the-job training, at the central and local levels, on measures to strengthen its authority, such as revenue collection, the role of public servants and elected officials at all levels, emphasizing transparency and accountability	Yes	Through on-site advice, coaching and technical assistance for staff of the Ministry of Interior in the areas of strategic planning, staff capacity-building, and training; and advice to mayors and senior commune management staff on strategies of assessing and collecting local revenue through regular visits to all 140 communes
Technical assistance to the Haitian Government on the development of their planning capacity and management skills, including budget preparation, revenue collection, project management and delivery of basic services	Yes	Through working sessions in 140 municipalities of 10 departments on the planning capacity and management skills and delivery of basic services; through working sessions on project management in all municipalities which implemented quick-impact projects; through working sessions in all municipalities in the 10 departments on the elaboration of the 2008-2009 budget; and technical assistance to several municipalities in the 10 departments on the organization of regular rule-of-law working groups
Advice to the Haitian authorities on the reform of public administration, in particular in the field of decentralization, local civil service and local public finance legislation	Yes	Through the training of 40 senior and mid-level management staff of the Ministry of Interior on basic finance and administration techniques; through the training of 140 municipal accountants in the areas of accounting, budgeting, revenue assessment and collection; through regular visits to all 140 communes for on-site assistance on the elaboration of their 2008-2009 budgets and on financial and administrative records management; through technical and logistical assistance for the holding of international colloquium on the theme "Training and Management of a Local Government Civil Service"; and through the provision of technical assistance to the Department of Studies, Planning and Follow-up of the Ministry of Interior on the compilation and publication of a document on the state of decentralized cooperation and co-development in Haiti
Biweekly meetings with the Office of the President, Prime Minister, and Ministry of Interior on strategic planning and process management	Yes	With the Prime Minister, the Ministers of Finance, Interior and Foreign Affairs, as well as other senior Haitian officials on strategic issues related to the extension of State authority and on the improvement of State control in border areas and ports. Briefings were provided to the Prime Minister on the Mission's institutional support programmes and on progress made in local government capacity-building, and regular meetings were held with the Minister and the Director-General of the Ministry of Interior on joint strategies for local governance support

Conduct of 30 training programmes at the departmental and municipal levels on capacity-building in public administration and decision-making process, including participatory democratic practices, such as involvement of women and civil society in public administration	39	Training programmes on fiscal management, public administration reform, protocol and ethics, comprising 20 programmes on capacity-building with the Ministry of Interior for Mayors, the Assemblées des Sections Communales, the Conseil d'Administration de la Section Communale and other government officials at the departmental and municipal levels and 19 programmes with members of civil society and the local population The higher output resulted from the supplementary funding provided by the Ministry of Interior
Organization of 20 seminars for local authorities and civil society members for a total of 2,000 participants on good governance and strengthening confidence in local governments	23	Forums on local governance transparency in 10 departments for approximately 1,900 participants
Technical assistance to the Haitian Government on the implementation of a national policy on border management	Yes	On the development of the Haitian Plan for Integrated Border Management. In addition, 7 meetings were held with Government counterparts on the drafting of documents for the co-location and on the establishment of regional border management committees for the promulgation of national policy and the execution of the border management strategy
Implementation of 75 quick-impact projects in the areas of rehabilitation of infrastructure (30), training/capacity-building (25) and social mobilization (20) to effect rapid improvement of security and effectiveness of identified border sites, in anticipation of broader donor involvement towards an integrated border management	128	Projects on the rehabilitation of infrastructure/public services (70), training/capacity-building (39), social mobilization (4) and livelihood/income generation (15) The higher output resulted from the identification of the need for an increased number of smaller projects over a wider geographic area, based on the assessment of the MINUSTAH regional offices
Public information campaign on the promotion of good governance, including 6 press conferences, 2,000 T-shirts, 10,000 pamphlets, 1,000 posters, 30 banners, 3 radio publicity drives and 15 articles	6	Press conferences
	2,000	T-shirts
	10,000	Pamphlets
	1,000	Posters
	140	Banners
		The higher output resulted from the production of additional banners for a national campaign promoting the Mission's contribution to the stability in Haiti

176	Radio spots The higher output resulted from the increased popularity of MINUSTAH FM radio and the resulting increase in the participation of Haitian interlocutors
23	Press articles, comprising 21 web articles (published on the Mission's website) and 2 newspaper articles (published in Haiti's main newspapers)

Component 2: security, public order and development of the rule of law

22. During the reporting period, MINUSTAH continued to provide operational support to the Haitian National Police through joint patrols with United Nations police personnel and, as and when required, through military patrols throughout the country and through the activities of the Mission's formed police units in the key urban areas of Port-au-Prince, Gonaïves, Cap-Haïtien and Les Cayes. In particular, a series of operations in the key urban areas of Port-au-Prince, which MINUSTAH undertook in support of the Haitian authorities, resulted in the arrest of a number of gang leaders and helped to maintain an atmosphere of security in these areas. Focused operations by the Haitian National Police and MINUSTAH forces also contributed to a further decline in reported kidnappings. MINUSTAH continued to support the Government's efforts in the area of border management through maritime, air and land patrols. At the same time, the Mission continued to support rule of law reform and institutional strengthening of the judicial and corrections system. Achievements included the training of 1,206 new Haitian National Police officers, the completion of the vetting of all nominees for the Superior Council of the Judiciary, the establishment of a total of nine Legal Aid Offices and the inauguration of the School for Magistrates. Finally, MINUSTAH continued to implement the community violence reduction programme, providing advice and assistance to the National Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reinsertion Commission and to local communities, as well as administering and overseeing the implementation of labour-intensive projects in the 12 priority violence-affected areas identified jointly with the Haitian authorities. HIV/AIDS awareness sessions were conducted to support and strengthen the capacity of Haitian authorities in the implementation of the HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: Secure and stable environment in Haiti

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Decrease in the number of reported kidnappings in Port-au-Prince (2006/07: 475; 2007/08: 380; 2008/09: 285)	Achieved; the number of reported kidnappings in the West Department (Port-au-Prince) decreased from 245 in 2007/08 to 130 in 2008/09
10,000 additional weapons registered by the Haitian National Police (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 30,000; 2008/09: 40,000)	2,477 weapons registered resulting from delays in the procurement of the necessary equipment and supplies for the permit workstations

Decrease in the number of officially recorded wrongful deaths in Haiti (2006/07: 483; 2007/08: 438; 2008/09: 320)	550 wrongful deaths reported in all 10 departments compared with 488 reported in 2007/08
Increase in the number of joint Haitian National Police/MINUSTAH patrols conducted in sensitive neighbourhoods of Port-au-Prince and in the countryside of Haiti (2006/07: 415 joint patrols; 2007/08: 609; 2008/09: 651)	Achieved; an increase of 1,238 joint Haitian National Police/MINUSTAH patrols from 10,248 in 2007/08 to 11,486 in 2008/09 The increase in patrols was owing to the requirement to secure areas affected by violent gang crime

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
513,920 mobile patrol person days (22 troops per patrol x 4 patrols per infantry company x 16 companies x 365 days)	860,259	Mobile patrol person days (based on various configurations of troops per patrol) The higher output resulted from the intensive patrolling related to the security of the election process, the reduction of kidnappings and the control of demonstrations
651,525 troop fixed-site days to secure key sites and installations (105 troops per fixed site x 17 fixed sites x 365 days)	440,797	Troop fixed-site days (based on various configurations of troops per fixed site) The lower output was attributable to the evolving operational situation, which resulted in a shift in the deployment of troops from fixed sites to mobile and foot patrols during the election period and for control of the higher number of demonstrations
421,940 fixed/mobile checkpoint days to provide security along major roads/borders (17 troops per checkpoint x 4 checkpoints per infantry company x 17 companies x 365 days)	310,551	Fixed/mobile checkpoint days (based on various configurations of troops per checkpoint) The lower output was attributable to the redeployment of troops for operational tasks during the hurricane season and for security escorts for VIPs
109,500 troop days of quick-reaction capacity to prevent and deter the escalation of imminent security threats (150 troops per company x 2 companies x 365 days)	114,325	Troop days (based on various configurations of troops per company and number of companies) The higher output was owing to the increase in the quick reaction capacity established as a preventive measure during the 2 rounds of senatorial elections

528 air patrol sorties (44 air patrol sorties per month x 12 months) comprised of military air patrol sorties (5 military staff per sortie), joint United Nations police/Haitian National Police air patrol sorties (2 United Nations police and 2 Haitian National Police personnel per sortie) and Joint Mission Analysis Cell air patrol sorties (3 Joint Mission Analysis Cell staff per sortie)	1,137	Air patrol sorties (an average of 94.75 air patrol sorties per month x 12 months), including 16 joint air patrol sorties with United Nations police/Haitian National Police and staff of the Joint Mission Analysis Cell The higher output was attributable to the increased need for air support for special military operations to survey the border and election-related activities
7,200 troop months (150 troops per operation x 4 operations per month x 12 months) and 1,680 joint United Nations police operations (35 United Nations police officers per operation x 4 operations per month x 12 months) with the Haitian National Police in a front-line role, including preventative joint tactical patrols, tactical operations against criminal targets, as well as strategic operations based on actionable intelligence	6,340 4,250	Troop months (based on various configurations of troops per operation) Joint United Nations police operations with the Haitian National Police (based on various configurations of United Nations police personnel and Haitian National Police) The higher output resulted from requirements to reduce the number of kidnappings, to support the election process and to control demonstrations
131,400 military troop patrol days to monitor main crossing points along the border (30 troops per patrol x 4 patrols per infantry company x 3 companies x 365 days)	65,069	Military troop patrol days The lower output resulted from the deployment of platoons, in lieu of companies, at the 4 border crossing points
32,850 mobile checkpoint days to provide security at main crossing points along the border (10 troops per patrol x 3 mobile checkpoints per infantry company x 3 companies x 365 days)	26,591	Mobile checkpoint days The lower output resulted from the deployment of platoons, in lieu of companies, at the 4 land border crossing points
64,240 joint coastal patrol days with the Haitian Maritime Police to monitor the coast (11 troops per boat x 2 boats per patrol x 8 coastal patrols x 365 days)	7,790	Joint coastal patrol days The lower output resulted from the deployment of coastal patrols launched from 5 ports in lieu of 8 owing to the lack of available facilities, as well as from the lack of cooperation with and capacity constraints of the Haitian Maritime Police to participate in coastal patrols

146,000 United Nations police patrol days with the Haitian National Police (2 United Nations police officers per patrol x 4 patrols per Haitian National Police commissariat x 50 main Haitian National Police commissariats in 10 regions x 365 days)	49,520	United Nations police patrol days with Haitian National Police in 54 commissariats The lower output resulted from the requirement to shift resources to respond to operational tasks during tropical storms and hurricanes, rescue operations related to the collapse of a school in Pétionville, provision of security for 2 rounds of senatorial elections and crowd control related to increased incidents of civil unrest
210,240 formed police patrol days (8 police personnel per patrol x 3 patrols per platoon x 3 platoons per formed police unit x 8 formed police units x 365 days)	110,188	Formed police personnel per patrol and number of formed police units The lower output resulted from the requirement to shift resources to respond to operational tasks during tropical storms and hurricanes, rescue operations related to the collapse of a school in Pétionville, provision of security for 2 rounds of senatorial elections and crowd control related to increased incidents of civil unrest
15,330 police patrol days with the Haitian National Police to reinforce the Haitian National Police border operations (2 specialized formed police personnel per patrol x 3 patrols per platoon x 3 platoons per formed police unit x 2 formed police units x 365 days; and 2 specialized United Nations police officers at 3 key border crossings x 365 days)	6,232	Police patrol days with the Haitian National Police (based on various configurations of specialized United Nations police personnel, number of key border crossings and frequency of patrols) The lower output resulted from the requirement to shift resources to respond to operational tasks during tropical storms and hurricanes, rescue operations related to the collapse of a school in Pétionville, provision of security for 2 rounds of senatorial elections and crowd control related to increased incidents of civil unrest
5,840 joint United Nations police maritime patrol boat hours with the Haitian Maritime Police (2 United Nations police officers per boat x 2 boats x 4 hours per boat per day x 365 days)	689	United Nations police maritime patrol boat hours The lower output resulted from the lack of operational capacity of the Haitian Maritime Police and its low level of interest to conduct its own patrols as well as to conduct joint patrols with United Nations police personnel
13,140 police patrol days with the Haitian National Police in 6 sensitive areas previously listed as "priority zones" (zones previously requiring armed escorts because of the high violent crime rate and risk to personnel entering the area) (2 United Nations police officers x 18 police patrols x 365 days)	11,486	Police patrol days with the Haitian National Police in 6 sensitive areas The lower output resulted from the requirement to shift resources to respond to operational tasks during tropical storms and hurricanes, rescue operations related to the collapse of a school in Pétionville, provision of security for 2 rounds of senatorial elections and crowd control related to increased incidents of civil unrest

Advice to the National Commission on Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration, including on the development of the National Commission on Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration strategic plan, in accordance with the new national community violence reduction strategy, the resource mobilization plan and an outreach strategy	Yes	Through regular meetings; the finalization of the National Commission on Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration plan on community violence reduction is pending the resolution of substantive issues related to victim assistance, the protection of children and the support of women associated with and affected by armed violence
Advice and logistical support to the National Commission on Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration on the development of community violence reduction-based programmes in major urban population centres in the country	Yes	Through support to field officers of the National Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration Commission that participate in the work of the 12 community forums established by the Mission in Haiti's priority violence-affected urban areas
Implementation of 30 labour-intensive projects for former members of armed groups, at-risk youth and women (for a total of 50,000 beneficiaries) in neighbourhoods where the security situation needs to be consolidated, and of 3 projects specifically targeting women	38	Projects, comprising labour-intensive works (22), professional skills training for youth at risk (9), medical and educational for women (3), institutional support (2), youth (1) and social mobilization (1), for a total of 22,585 beneficiaries; of the total projects, 6 have been completed, while 32 are scheduled for completion by the end of December 2009 The number of beneficiaries was lower owing to the increase in the minimum wage that was ratified by the Government of Haiti and to the lengthening of the employment period of the labourers from 2 weeks to 4
Advice and assistance to the Haitian authorities on the development and implementation of a weapon registry, the revision of current laws concerning weapons importation, possession of arms and reform of the weapons permit system	Yes	Resulting in the development of a proposal to simplify the firearms registration procedure, on which negotiations for its implementation remain ongoing
Advice to Haitian National Police on weapon registry	Yes	Through daily meetings with the Haitian National Police
Conduct of 5 reinsertion orientation and skills training programmes for 1,200 former members of armed groups	7	Training programmes for 400 at-risk youth and 306 prison inmates The lower number of beneficiaries was owing to the shift in the approach of focusing on society members who were at risk of being recruited into remaining gangs or forming new gangs; at-risk youth and prison inmates were the main groups of greater concern to the possible resurgence of gangs

Assistance to the Government of Haiti on the reinsertion of 250 decommissioned Haitian National Police officers and 400 ex-armed elements in prison	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the fact that the Haitian National Police had not decommissioned any of the officers identified through the vetting process
Organization of 4 seminars entitled "Children affected by armed violence and victims of sexual violence" for a total of 100 participants in 3 departments; and advice to the National Commission on Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration and relevant non-governmental organizations on the development of 2 projects for the rehabilitation of children affected by armed/sexual violence	No	The non-completion of the 4 planned seminars resulted from the emergency situation resulting from hurricanes and delays in the recruitment of civilian personnel Project development, oversight and technical advice was provided to the National Commission on Disarmament, Dismantlement and Reintegration and relevant non-governmental organizations on the organization of 2 projects for the rehabilitation of 250 children affected by armed and sexual violence
Public information, advocacy and outreach campaigns on law and order, including 3 press conferences, 1,000 T-shirts, 1,000 flyers, 3,000 pamphlets, 1,000 posters, 80 banners, 2 television programmes, 5 radio publicity drives and 10 articles	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the lack of interest in the campaign by the Ministry of Justice
Public information, advocacy and outreach campaigns on non-violence and arms control in support of community violence reduction, including 3 press conferences, 1,000 T-shirts, 4,000 flyers, 4,000 pamphlets, 2,000 posters, 100 banners, 4 radio publicity drives, 2 television programmes and 10 articles	6	Press conferences
	2,000	T-shirts
	16,000	Flyers
	5,000	Pamphlets
	3,500	Posters
	140	Banners
		The higher outputs resulted from increased demand for activities related to community violence reduction and the corresponding need for outreach and advocacy
	182	Radio spots
		The higher output resulted from the increased popularity of MINUSTAH FM radio, which in turn augmented the participation of Haitian interlocutors
	21	Television programmes
		The higher output resulted from the change in the frequency of production from fortnightly to weekly

Expected accomplishment 2.2: Progress towards reform and restructuring of the Haitian National Police

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in the total number of sworn Haitian National Police officers (2006/07: 7,720; 2007/08: 8,500; 2008/09: 9,000)	Achieved; as of 30 June 2009, there were 9,052 active Haitian National Police officers, of whom 7 per cent were female
Establishment of a forensic laboratory capacity, including ballistics, fingerprints and toxicology, within the Haitian National Police	Capacity of the Haitian National Police enhanced in the areas of ballistics and fingerprints, while enhancement of its capacity in the area of toxicology remained pending
Establishment of the Haitian National Police Directorate for Security for High-level Officials and its assumption of responsibility for the security of the National Palace, Parliament and Ministries	The final organizational structure of the Directorate of Security for High-level Officials was completed and approved by the Haitian National Police; the draft standard operational procedures for the Haitian National Police Close Protection Directorate and a close protection/VIP policy have been submitted to the Haitian National Police for its review and approval
Establishment of the Haitian National Police Maritime Directorate in the South Department	The construction design for the Maritime Directorate was submitted for approval to the Haitian National Police and donors; owing to delays in local administrative processes, construction of its offices has not yet commenced

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Haitian National Police on the planning, management and coordination of the Haitian National Police reform plan implementation	Yes	Through daily meetings with Haitian National Police counterparts and weekly coordination meetings with the Secretary of State for Public Security, the Director-General of the Haitian National Police and other partners
Advice to the Haitian National Police on the training and staffing of the Judicial Police, Administrative Police and Public Order Units	Yes	Through daily meetings with the Chief of Section of the Judicial Police Directorate of the Haitian National Police and weekly coordination meetings with the Director of Administrative Police and the Director of Judicial Police of the Haitian National Police
Provision of basic training for 750 police cadets, including a 3-month field training programme and background checks of the applicants	Yes	For a total of 1,206 police cadets, comprising 716 police officers from the twentieth promotion, 14 police officers from the National Palace and 476 police officers from the twenty-first promotion The higher number is owing to the expansion of the Police School

Conduct of remedial field coaching for 1,000 Haitian police officers identified through the competency-based vetting process as inadequate in specific competencies	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the fact that the completion of the competency-based vetting process was pending action by the Haitian authorities; instead, remedial field coaching was provided for 1,483 Haitian National Police officers as part of the normal field coaching training
Advice to the Haitian National Police, in conjunction with other Haitian authorities, on the development of an integrated border management strategy	Yes	Through daily meetings that resulted in the elaboration of a new security border management concept for the creation of a new Directorate for Maritime, Air, Border, Migration and Forests within the Haitian National Police; related Standard Operational Procedures were developed as guidelines for Haitian National Police officers in land border commissariats
Technical assistance to the Haitian National Police on the integrity-vetting of Haitian National Police officers, in conjunction with the Office of the Inspector-General	Yes	Resulting in the commencement of the review of the files of a total of 6,356 Haitian National Police officers under the vetting process, of which 2,154 cases had been submitted for final certification to the Inspector-General of the Haitian National Police
Support to the Haitian authorities in the implementation of the 2007-2011 HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan, in cooperation with the United Nations country team, through the training of 50 HIV/AIDS peer educators, the conduct of 10 awareness sessions and 2 workshops for people living with HIV/AIDS, particularly targeting the uniformed services, but also engaging staff from different Ministries, and representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations	Yes	Through the conduct of 52 awareness sessions for 3,070 Haitians (25 HIV peer leaders, 1,252 recruits at the Police Academy, 13 prison personnel, 174 prison inmates and 1,606 community leaders, youth, women and journalists) to support the Haitian authorities in the implementation of the 2007-2011 HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan The higher number of awareness sessions resulted from the adoption of a more effective approach by the Mission, together with the United Nations country team, in which the multisectoral strategic plan was implemented through the use of the HIV focal point network and the multimedia centres, while engaging various Ministries and non-governmental organizations to have a more coordinated and wider response at the regional level
Advice to the Haitian National Police on the development of the Maritime Directorate in the South Department and on the conduct of maritime coastal patrols	Yes	Resulting in the completion and submission of a land-based construction design to the Inspector-General of the Haitian National Police and donors for approval; the completion of the construction design of the maritime base in the South Department remains pending

Development of a revised training curriculum for Haitian National Police that integrates human rights, including gender, HIV/AIDS and child protection issues	Yes	HIV/AIDS issues have been integrated into the Haitian National Police curriculum; 6 HIV/AIDS sessions were conducted for 1,252 new Haitian National Police recruits. The Mission is in the process of recruiting an expert, in consultation with the Director of the Police Academy, who will work with the Mission to review and expand the human rights, gender and child protection aspects of the curriculum
Organization of 2 seminars for Haitian National Police inspectors for a total of 60 participants on human rights investigation techniques and on-the-job training on case processing to build capacity of the Inspection Générale of the Haitian National Police	No	The non-completion of the output was owing to the fact that the Haitian authorities decided to cancel the 2 seminars in order to avoid the lack of Haitian National Police Supervisors in the field, as 114 inspectors had to attend a six-month advance training at the Police Academy
Advice to the Haitian National Police on the establishment of reception units and the implementation of special operating procedures for women victims of violence in 4 departments — 1 commissariat per Department — in collaboration with the Concertation contre les Violences Spécifiques faites aux Femmes	Yes	Advice to the Haitian National Police on the establishment of reception units and the implementation of special operating procedures was provided throughout the reporting period; however, the establishment of 1 reception unit in the Haitian National Police Commissariat in Port-au-Prince (West Department) only commenced during the reporting period owing to delays in the national process. A memorandum of understanding between the Ministère à la Condition Féminine et aux Droits des Femmes and the Ministère de la Justice et de la Sécurité Publique was signed at the beginning of the reporting period in order to harmonize the approach to victims of sexual and gender-based violence. However, the working group tasked with drafting the special operating procedures was not fully operational during the reporting period. Consequently, MINUSTAH provided direct support to the Haitian National Police to develop the special operating procedures, which have now been finalized and are being implemented
Conduct of 4 training sessions on gender and violence against women for 150 Haitian National Police gender focal points	15	Training sessions on gender and sexual violence for 246 Haitian National Police officers (194 male and 52 female) in 15 Haitian National Police commissariats The higher output resulted from training sessions being carried out through visits to Haitian National Police commissariats, thereby reaching a larger number of police personnel

Conduct of 31 training sessions, in cooperation with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), on children's rights, juvenile justice and child victims of sexual violence for 250 Haitian National Police officers (15 sessions), 600 cadets at the Police Academy (10 sessions), 25 staff members of the Brigade de Protection des Mineurs (1 session) and 200 focal points in the police commissariats in 5 departments (5 sessions)	16	Training sessions, in cooperation with UNICEF, comprising 4 sessions for 28 Haitian National Police officers from the Commissariats in Port-au-Prince, 1 session in the northern part of the West Department for 40 Haitian National Police officers, 10 sessions for 704 cadets of the Police Academy and 1 session for 65 Haitian National Police/focal points of the Brigade de Protection des Mineurs The lower output resulted from the discontinuation of the training sessions by the Mission, following a policy change aimed at encouraging and promoting the delivery of training by Haitian National Police officers themselves
Nationwide public information campaign on police reform, including 4 radio publicity drives, 2 television programmes, 2 publications on the weekly page of the local newspaper, website, press conferences and press releases	57	Radio spots The higher output resulted from the increased popularity of MINUSTAH FM radio, which in turn augmented the participation of Haitian interlocutors
	11	Television programmes The higher output resulted from the change in the frequency of production from fortnightly to weekly
	7	Web articles
	11	Press conferences
		In addition:
	20,000	Pamphlets produced at the request of the Haitian National Police

Expected accomplishment 2.3: Reform and institutional strengthening of the judicial and correction systems

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Amendment of 100 provisions of the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code	The review of the Penal Code was not completed during the reporting period. A report is under preparation in two phases, that is, existing offences and those to be amended and changed, and is in the process of being drawn up. The initial phase has been completed and is pending publication
Certification and assignment of 350 existing magistrates by the Conseil Supérieur du Pouvoir Judiciaire in the Judiciary according to their qualifications, ethics and competencies	The Conseil Supérieur du Pouvoir Judiciaire was not established during the reporting period. While the process of vetting 8 members of the Superior Council was completed, the nomination of a President of the Supreme Court by the President remained pending

Participation of 120 "Elèves magistrats" in the admissions test, including 60 in the process of completing the initial training programme, and completion of "on-the-job-training" sessions for 180 judiciary professionals at the École de la Magistrature	The École de la Magistrature was officially opened in March 2009. As emphasis was placed on continuous training, 5 training sessions for 135 justices of the peace (of the total of 470) were organized, which resulted in the postponement of the admissions test for the recruitment of candidates for the initial training programme for new magistrates
Reduction in the percentage of persons held in illegal and prolonged pretrial detention (2006/07: 94 per cent; 2007/08: 75 per cent; 2008/09: 60 per cent)	By the end of June 2009, the nationwide average for prolonged pretrial detention was 70 per cent, as compared with 75 per cent for the 2007/08 period. The average percentage for prolonged pretrial detention was 83 per cent in the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and 65 per cent in the regions. In January 2009, a new National Commission on Prolonged Pretrial Detention was established, which has commenced its work in the Port-au-Prince prison
Increase in the number of Legal Aid Offices from 3 jurisdictions in 2007/08 to 6 jurisdictions in 2008/09	Achieved; a total of 9 Legal Aid Offices were established as a result of increased support from donors
No more than 1 per cent of prison escapees (2006/07: 1.5 per cent; 2007/08: 1 per cent; 2008/09: 1 per cent)	Achieved; there were 9 escapees out of a prison population exceeding 8,500 inmates
Increase in the number of recruited and trained Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire Correction Officers (2006/07: 200; 2007/08: 450; 2008/09: 500)	No additional officers were trained during the reporting period as the Haitian National Police did not provide additional recruits to be trained. The recruitment and training process has been stalled owing to lack of available classrooms at the Police Academy

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Technical assistance to the Haitian authorities on the drafting of reforms and on the organization of a workshop for validation of the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code and on their harmonization with relevant international conventions	Yes	Provision of technical advice to the Ministry of Justice and the Presidential Commission on the Modernization of the Penal Code and Procedural Criminal Code, in the preparation of an international seminar and in the drafting of a workplan and policy paper on Criminal Law Reform that identified the challenges of the Criminal Law Reform. The review of the Penal Code was ongoing, and the first of two phases in the preparation of the related report has been completed and is awaiting publication
Technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice on the implementation of the Strategic Plan to support the functioning of an independent, efficient and accessible judiciary in the framework of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper	Yes	Through regular meetings with the Ministry of Justice and the donor community on the implementation of the Document de Stratégie Nationale pour la Croissance et la Réduction de la Pauvreté

Technical support to the Ministry of Justice on the coordination of international aid and donor community support to the justice system	Yes	Through monthly meetings with the Ministry of Justice
Technical assistance to the Conseil Supérieur du Pouvoir Judiciaire, including through a capacity-building seminar on its functioning and activities, including the certification of the existing magistrates, and its authority to enforce disciplinary measures	Yes	Through participation in more than 20 meetings and forums held with the new members of the Superior Council on the establishment of the organizational chart, budget and internal rules of procedure of the Superior Council and the Vetting Commission and on the finalization of a budget report which was submitted for the consideration of the Ministry of Justice
Technical assistance to the Inspection Judiciaire, including through a capacity-building seminar, on investigations and recommendations regarding cases of alleged corruption, misconduct and/or violations of the law involving Magistrates	Yes	In lieu of a capacity-building seminar, assistance was provided through drafting the terms of reference of the Inspectorate and by facilitating its work through the negotiation of financial assistance from the Organisation internationale de la francophonie, which resulted in the reactivation of the Judicial Inspectorate in the Ministry of Justice, including the establishment of the terms of reference of the Inspectorate and the commencement of inspection tasks by 6 inspectors
Technical assistance to the École de la Magistrature on its functioning, on the organization of transparent admissions test, on the provision of initial training programmes to new élèves-magistrats, and on the refresher courses for serving magistrates and other judicial actors	Yes	Through the assignment of a staff member to support the Director of the École de la Magistrature on the preparation of a workplan on the implementation of the initial training programme and the identification of related logistical requirements. A draft of the curriculum for the initial training was completed, and a project proposal for a documentation centre was submitted for financial assistance
Conduct of 6 on-the-job training sessions, in coordination with the École de la Magistrature and donors, for 360 judges, prosecutors, judges of the peace and registry clerks of selected jurisdictions on selected topics of criminal and procedural law, criminology and/or international conventions	5	On-the-job training session for 135 judges of the peace The lower number of participants was owing to the delayed refurbishment and reopening of the École de la Magistrature, and training was only provided to the judges of the peace
Technical assistance to specialized chambers/panels on organized crime, trans-border criminality, drugs and arms trafficking, international judicial cooperation and corruption, including through a capacity-building seminar, in coordination with the relevant presidents and public prosecutors of courts	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the non-establishment of specialized chambers/panels, as related proposals and initiatives by the Mission were not pursued by the Government of Haiti or the Judiciary

Technical assistance to the Juvenile Tribunals of Port-au-Prince and Cap-Haïtien, including through a capacity-building seminar on their functioning and activities, including alternative options regarding juvenile detention and/or social reinsertion	Yes	Through meetings with the Ministry of Justice and Public Security on the appointment of judges to address the issue of the increasing number of juveniles being arrested and detained; a two-day workshop on juvenile criminal legislation conducted for all newly appointed judges and the prosecutor in Cap-Haïtien; one workshop in Port-au-Prince on issues related to the application of the juvenile criminal procedure; and technical assistance to the Juvenile Tribunal of Port-au-Prince to improve the filing and follow-up of criminal cases
Technical assistance to the Conseil Supérieur du Pouvoir Judiciaire on the implementation of the "Itinerant Judges" programme	Yes	Technical advice was provided, although the "Itinerant Judges" programme was not implemented owing to financial constraints of the Government and the donor community with respect to the programme
Mentoring of judges, prosecutors, judges of the peace, investigative judges, registry clerks and judicial police officers in 6 jurisdictions on the functioning and administration of tribunals and courts and advice on the legal functioning of the penal chain	Yes	Through a special training session for 4 pilot jurisdictions (Port-au-Prince, Petit-Goâve, Saint-Marc and Croix des Bouquets) on the use of the new system of standard registers approved by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security
Technical support to coordination mechanisms and instruments between judicial actors and the Haitian National Police, including modalities of arrest, data collection on arrestees and detainees cases	No	As a result of a change in the approach, it was decided to establish a police-justice-human rights working group within the Mission to formulate guidelines for the Haitian National Police in the field. Those guidelines are now being finalized, and it is anticipated that they will be presented to the Haitian authorities by the end of 2009
Technical assistance to the Bar Associations on the functioning of Legal Aid Offices in 6 jurisdictions	Yes	Through assessment and monitoring visits to the Legal Aid Offices in the 9 jurisdictions in order to resolve any start-up or operational issues; 9 Legal Aid Offices were established The higher output resulted from an increase in financial assistance from donors
Provision of advisory and mentoring assistance in 750 prison visits concerning key strategic and operational issues relating to the Strategic Plan for the Haitian Prison Administration, including on security, infrastructure, human resources, training and prison infrastructure	Yes	Through mentoring, advice and awareness development in 2,137 prison visits to all 17 prisons The higher number of prison visits resulted from an increase in the number of corrections personnel, the reinforcement of daily visits by each corrections team and the redistribution of available resources to co-located agents and prisons in the regions

Technical assistance to the Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire and to 40 Senior corrections officers, including in the training of 8 trainers and in refresher training for 450 existing corrections officers, 20 case/sentence management officers and 50 penitentiary staff members	No	While technical advice and co-location arrangements improved the management capacity of 40 senior corrections officers of the Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire, the training of case/sentence management officers and penitentiary officers was not completed owing to national financial constraints, and the refresher training of 450 existing corrections officers did not take place owing to logistical and financial constraints
Development of a case management policy (security-level assessment, correctional planning, correctional programme development), training programmes for trainers and required management tools	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the fact that the proposed case management policy had not been adopted by the Direction de l'Administration Pénitentiaire
Advice to the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Institut du Bien-Etre Social et de Recherche on children's rights, juvenile justice and rehabilitation, in particular for the establishment of juvenile rehabilitation centres; and conduct of 5 training sessions on children's rights for the new personnel of those centres	No	While advice was provided through 2 meetings on the establishment of 1 juvenile rehabilitation centre, the Haitian authorities did not proceed to establish the centre; accordingly no training sessions were conducted
Assistance to universities or civil society organizations on the organization of debates for a public advocacy and outreach campaign to mobilize popular support in favour of judicial reform	Yes	Technical support to the University of Haiti in the preparation of two workshops on the reform of Haitian universities in favour of judicial reform. Additional advocacy activities with universities were suspended owing to strikes and protests by university students
Public information campaign on the reform of the corrections and justice system, including 1,000 T-shirts, 10,000 flyers, 10,000 pamphlets, 1,000 bandannas, 50 banners, 5 radio publicity drives, 20 articles, and the organization of the Journée Internationale de l'Enfant, Journée Internationale du SIDA, and Journée Internationale des prisonniers	11	Press conferences
	1,000	T-shirts
	10,000	Pamphlets
	4,200	Posters
		Flyers, bandannas and banners were not produced as posters were considered to be a more suitable tool for the campaign
	101	Radio spots
		The higher output resulted from the increased popularity of MINUSTAH FM radio, which in turn augmented the participation of Haitian interlocutors

24	Articles, comprising 22 web articles (published in the Mission's website) and 2 newspaper articles (published in Haiti's main newspapers)
	The organization of the Journée Internationale de l'Enfant, Journée Internationale du SIDA, and Journée Internationale des prisonniers
	In addition:
12	Television programmes

Component 3: human rights

23. During the reporting period, activities within the human rights component encompassed the monitoring of the human rights situation in the country, as well as the provision of advice to the Government of Haiti and to human rights organizations on the improvement of the human rights situation. Widespread poverty and unemployment, combined with a lack of access to acceptable and affordable food, housing, education and health care, and the ongoing deterioration in the environment continued to pose a threat to individual rights and to national stability. In response, MINUSTAH sought to enhance its efforts to protect and promote economic, social and cultural rights, and to respond to growing interest by civil society in public policy. With assistance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Mission developed and conducted training sessions that would assist Haitian citizens to contribute constructively to the implementation of policy instruments, such as the National Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Document, ministerial workplans, and municipal budgets.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: Progress towards the promotion and protection of human rights, including those of women and children

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Adoption of legislation by the Parliament on the Office de la Protection du Citoyen in accordance with the Paris Principles	While the draft enabling legislation on the Office de la Protection du Citoyen was finalized in September 2008, the Office had not yet transmitted the draft law to the Parliament during the reporting period
Two international human rights instruments signed and sent to Parliament for ratification	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was placed on the legislative agenda for ratification in February 2009 but has yet to be ratified. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime was ratified as a means of addressing entrenched patterns of domestic child labour and trafficking of persons in Haiti

Increase in the number of human rights cases investigated by the Inspection Générale and brought before the courts for prosecution (2006/07: 75 cases investigated — 15 cases referred to courts; 2007/08: 100 — 25; 2008/09: 120 — 40)	The numbers of cases investigated by the General Inspectorate and brought before the courts for prosecution, based on its reporting period by calendar year, were 2008: 59 — 22 compared with 2007: 205 — 28. The lower number of cases investigated and cases referred to courts resulted from the tightening of procedures by the General Inspectorate on the opening and treating of cases

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monthly reports on the human rights situation throughout Haiti	12	Reports, comprising 10 on a monthly basis, 1 annual report in December 2008 and 1 biennial report in June 2009
1 thematic report on human rights	1	Report on the theme "Unlawful Security Groups"
Conduct of 8 training courses for 25 national human rights non-governmental organizations (total of 125 participants) and 8 training courses for 250 rule of law agency officials, including police and prison officers and judges	21	Training courses, comprising 12 courses for 53 national human rights organizations (for a total of 536 participants) on fundamental human rights, constitutional reform, women's and children's rights and the Universal Periodic Review, and 9 courses for 311 rule of law agency officials on human rights standards The higher output resulted from the request by the Haitian authorities to provide additional trainings, with financial support from OHCHR
Organization of 2 training sessions for parliamentarians on the application of human rights standards on legislative issues, with particular attention to women's and children's rights, in collaboration with the United Nations country team	No	The non-completion of the output was attributable to the fragile political situation. Instead, individual meetings were held with Parliamentarians on the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the draft law on environmental protection
Provision of on-the-job training on treaty reporting, in coordination with OHCHR, to government officials with responsibility for reporting to human rights treaty bodies	Yes	One training session on the Universal Periodic Review was held for 50 Government officials, in partnership with OHCHR and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and one training session was held for 15 representatives of civil society, in partnership with Rights and Democracy, an international non-governmental organization

Advice to the Government of Haiti and human rights non-governmental organizations on the establishment of a national human rights action plan	No	The non-completion of the output was attributable to the shift of focus by the Government on other priorities. Instead, consultations were held with the Prime Minister's Office, Ministère de la Planification et Coopération Externe and the Observateur national sur la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale, mayors, civil society leaders and human rights non-governmental organizations on a strategy to monitor economic, social and human rights through a programme on strengthening the capacity of civil society to monitor public policy
Referral of 60 cases of individual human rights violations to United Nations human rights mechanisms, such as the Special Rapporteurs and working groups of OHCHR and the Independent Expert for Haiti	4	Cases of violations of civil and political rights submitted to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture The lower output was attributable to an overall improvement of respect for civil and political rights and the absence of reports on summary executions and forced disappearances
Advice to Haitian authorities on HIV/AIDS, including on legislation and the prevention of stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS	Yes	Through participation in rule of law meetings and discussions with Haitian authorities, including the organization of 52 awareness sessions for 3,070 Haitians (25 HIV peer leaders, 1,252 recruits at the Police Academy, 13 prison personnel and 174 prison inmates, 1,606 community leaders, youth, women and journalists) to support the Haitian authorities on HIV/AIDS
Provision of support to the Concertation sur les Violences spécifiques faites aux Femmes and reinforcement of coordination throughout the country on the development of a database on violence against women in 3 departments	Yes	Through the development and finalization of a National Form to document violence against women and the training of 35 government/civil society partners on the use of the Form; and participation in the development of procedures on the training of the Haitian National Police and Haitian civil society organizations on the structure for data collection and the maintenance of a database
Conduct, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Fund for Women and a local non-governmental organization, of 5 training and sensitization programmes for 1,000 men on combating violence against women in 5 departments	18	Training and sensitization programmes, comprising 3 training programmes on human rights and civil liberties and on gender equality, for a total of 70 participants; 9 sensitization activities on gender issues and combating violence against women for a total of 1,161 men and 3,470 women; and 6 training programmes on gender and violence for a total of 62 men and 148 women

		The higher output resulted from increased demand for information on gender issues and on combating violence against women
		In addition:
	4	Conferences on violence against women for a total of 278 participants
Advice to the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Women's Rights on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Yes	Through technical and administrative support for the preparation and submission of the Government's first report on the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, based in Geneva
Advice to the Haitian Government and Parliament on the adoption of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child	Yes	Through a letter to the President on the ratification of the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child; one advocacy document for the Parliamentary Commission on the importance of the ratification of the two Optional Protocols; and 4 meetings with the Parliamentary Commission on children's rights for the drafting of 1 project for the inclusion of the two Optional Protocols in the legislative agenda of the Parliamentary Commission
Conduct of 12 training sessions on child protection for the Parliamentary Commission on the Rights of the Child, for the Institut du Bien-Etre Social et de la Recherche, for the inter-ministerial Committee on the Rights of the Child, and for the Child Protection Unit of the Office de la Protection du Citoyen	2	Training sessions, comprising 1 session on children's rights and child protection for the Parliamentary Commission on children's rights and 1 session, jointly with UNICEF, for the Inter-ministerial Commission for technical assistance on the drafting of the Government's report to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child
		The lower output resulted from the dissolution of the Parliamentary Commission on children's rights and the fact that the Child Protection Unit of the Office de la Protection du Citoyen was not operational
Monitoring and reporting on children in armed conflict to the Security Council and Member States in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1612 (2005)	Yes	Through 1 annual report on children and armed conflict and 2 global horizontal notes for the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict
Organization of 3 international human rights days, in coordination with local partners and United Nations funds, programmes and agencies (in particular the United Nations	11	Press conferences
		The higher output resulted from increased media attention on human rights issues

Population Fund, UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), including 4 press conferences, 2,000 T-shirts, 1,000 stickers, 50,000 pamphlets, 5,000 posters, 100 banners, 5 radio publicity drives, 2 television programmes and 25 articles	250	T-shirts
		The lower numbers of T-shirts were due to the use of surplus materials
	5,000	Pamphlets
	2,000	Posters
		The lower number of pamphlets and posters resulted from the determination that the use of booklets would be a more suitable alternative for the campaign
	43,500	Booklets
	30	Banners
		The lower output resulted from the vendor's inability to meet the required specifications and to deliver the items in a timely manner
	41	Radio spots
		The higher output resulted from the increased popularity of MINUSTAH FM radio, which in turn augmented the participation of Haitian interlocutors
	7	Television programmes
		The higher output resulted from the change in the frequency of production from fortnightly to weekly
	22	Articles, comprising 19 web articles (published on the Mission's website) and 3 newspaper articles (published in Haiti's main newspaper)
		In addition:
		Participation in 27 activities in 8 departments for a total of 4,838 participants in connection with the celebration of 10 international human rights days
Public information campaign, in collaboration with local authorities in 9 departments, on the strengthening of human rights standards, including 5 radio publicity drives, 2 television programmes, 2 press conferences, 500 T-shirts, 2,000 pamphlets, 25 banners and 10 articles	8	Radio programmes/publicity drives
	2	Press conferences
	2,000	T-shirts
	5,000	Pamphlets
	1,000	Posters
	1	5-minute documentary on the right to water
	1	Touring photo exhibit

	23	Conferences and workshops for a total of 3,983 participants
		In addition:
		Participation in activities related to 3 international human rights days and 1 radio programme on popular justice, the judicial system and the right to health
Nationwide public information campaign on the promotion and the protection of human rights of women, including 4 press conferences, 1,000 T-shirts, 10,000 pamphlets, 1,500 posters, 50 banners, 10 information segments on United Nations radio, 10 articles, and organizing activities for International Women's Day	225	Radio spots
		The higher output resulted from the increased popularity of MINUSTAH FM radio and the resulting increase in the participation of Haitian interlocutors
	16	Television programmes
		The higher output resulted from the change in the frequency of production from fortnightly to weekly
	8	Press conferences
	10,550	T-shirts
	3,000	Pamphlets
	145	Banners
	4,500	Posters
	4,000	Flyers
		The additional T-shirts, posters, flyers and banners were produced as per client request
	120	Press articles, comprising 110 web articles (published on the Mission's website) and 10 newspaper articles (published in Haiti's main newspapers)
		The higher number of articles resulted from the increased use of the Mission's website as an additional mechanism to promote ongoing events in Haiti

Component 4: humanitarian and development coordination

24. During the reporting period, the humanitarian and development coordination component continued to provide support and advice to the Government of Haiti to strengthen its capacity for coordinated humanitarian response, poverty reduction and delivery of public services. The main achievements were the increase in the Tables de Concertation Départementales, of which seven functioned without external support; the preparation by the Government of Haiti of a national preparedness strategy for response to possible disasters during the hurricane season; and the effective role played by the Mission and the United Nations country team in the emergency response to the hurricanes and tropical storms that hit Haiti in September 2008.

Expected accomplishment 4.1: Improved humanitarian situation and progress towards economic recovery and poverty reduction in Haiti

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increase in departmental coordination mechanisms (Tables de Concertation Départementales and related sector groups) whereby the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation plans and coordinates basic social services delivery without external support (2006/07: 0; 2007/08: 2; 2008/09: 3)	Achieved. Of the 10 Tables de Concertation Départementales established, 7 functioned without external support
Increase of 15 per cent in employment for the poorest socio-economic groups (2006/07: 98,700 person-months; 2007/08: 100,000; 2008/09: 115,000)	Ascertaining the exact percentage of unemployed individuals proved difficult, but it is estimated that employment had not increased during the reporting period, owing in part to the devastation caused by the tropical storms and hurricanes in August/September 2008

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Minister of Planning and External Cooperation on the improvement of the humanitarian situation and on the promotion of economic recovery and poverty reduction	Yes	Through regular meetings
Technical assistance to the Tables de Concertation Départementales on the development of their capacity, including through training of Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation counterparts at the central and departmental levels and in the organization of monthly meetings of the Tables de Concertation Départementales, involving government officials and representatives of United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations and civil society in 10 departments	Yes	Through monitoring and mentoring of the Departmental Directors of the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation in all 10 departments on the coordination of the Tables de Concertation Départementales; and through one training session in the West Department on how to conduct meetings, with the participation of departmental delegates, non-governmental organizations, United Nations agencies and members of civil society
Strengthening of the capacity of the Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation through provision of continued on-the-job training and capacity-building for 35 Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation and government officials in all 10 departments and at the central level	No	The non-completion of the output was attributable to the reprioritization of resources to strengthen the capacity and structure of the Haitian Civil Protection Directorate to enable a more effective response to humanitarian crises in the future following the tropical storms and hurricanes in 2008

Conduct of training on governance for 200 senior civil servants in all 10 departments, focusing on the departmental coordination mechanisms and sector activity matrix for social service delivery, through 10 departmental workshops	1	Training seminar for 17 senior civil servants in the West Department; training materials provided for the Tables de Concertation Départementales in all 10 departments
		The lower output was attributable to the limited number of civil servants in the departments, logistical difficulties and the non-availability of the list of trainers and participants from the Haitian authorities
Support for capacity-building efforts and provision of communications, logistical and security support to government and community efforts for disaster response in all 10 departments	Yes	Logistical, communications and security support provided to national and local authorities through the mobilization of special and regular flights, security briefings, coordination of disaster response, assistance in the evacuation of populations at risk; logistical and security support provided for shelters during the hurricane season
Nationwide public information and advocacy campaign, in collaboration with UNDP, to local institutions on natural risk and disaster management, including 5 radio publicity drives, 4 press conferences, 24,000 leaflets, 500 T-shirts and 20 banners	720	Radio spots
	7	Press conferences
	34	Television programmes
	1,000	T-shirts
	48,000	Flyers
	2,000	Posters
	225	Press articles, comprising 204 web articles (published on the Mission's website) and 19 newspaper articles (published in Haiti's main newspapers)
		The higher outputs resulted from the experience related to the tropical storms and hurricanes in August/September 2008

Component 5: support

25. The support component continued to provide effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security services in support of the implementation of the Mission's mandate through the delivery of related outputs and introduction of service improvements, as well as realization of efficiency gains. Support was provided to an actual average strength of 7,036 military contingents, 2,012 United Nations police, including 1,101 formed police personnel, as well as to the civilian staffing of 493 international, 1,210 national staff and 198 United Nations Volunteers. During the reporting period, access to 24 hour-a-day, 7 days-a-week ambulance services could not be achieved in Port-au-Prince as a result of the change in the concept of operations, which limited the number of weekly working hours of doctors. All international cash transfers continued to be made within the Mission premises, and all local transfers were made through the headquarters of the local bank that also provided basic teller services at the Mission's headquarters and the

logistics base. The commencement of the planned construction of the disposal yards in three regional locations was delayed, owing to the reprioritization of resources to meet the Mission's urgent operational requirements for the unplanned relocations and deployment of some contingents. The Mission met its target for environmental compliance of 90 per cent in relation to the environmental standards of the Department of Field Support of the United Nations Secretariat and of Haiti. The electronic monitoring and control systems for fuel usage that was planned for full implementation could not be accomplished owing to the long procurement lead time for the delivery of all the required components. The planned construction of fuel storage facilities for aviation in 3 locations could not be accomplished due to the fact that the necessary approvals were not received from the relevant Haitian authorities. Delays in the recruitment and deployment of staff with meteorological expertise resulted in the unavailability of the necessary technical expertise for the formulation of the technical requirements for meteorological forecasting services in the Mission area. HIV/AIDS awareness sessions were conducted in Port-au-Prince and the regions for Mission personnel.

Expected accomplishment 5.1: Effective and efficient administrative, logistical and security support to the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Increased ambulance services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, for all MINUSTAH personnel in Port-au-Prince and in 3 regions (2006/07: none; 2007/08: Port-au-Prince; 2008/09: Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtian, Les Cayes and Gonaïves)	Increased ambulance services in 3 regions (Cap-Haïtian, Les Cayes and Gonaïves). In Port-au-Prince, owing to the new concept of operations, which limited the number of weekly working hours of doctors in the Mission headquarters, limited service was provided
All Mission cash transfers are effected within the premises of the Mission headquarters and the logistics base (2006/07: 60 per cent; 2007/08: 95 per cent; 2008/09: 100 per cent)	100 per cent of international transfers effected electronically within the premises of the Mission, while 100 per cent of local transfers made through the local bank
Increased compliance with the environmental standards of the Department of Field Support and of Haiti (2006/07: 83 per cent; 2007/08: 85 per cent; 2008/09: 90 per cent)	Achieved. 90 per cent compliance with the environmental standards of the Department of Field Support and of Haiti
Decrease in the risk of fuel fraud (2006/07: 2 cases; 2007/08: 1 case; 2008/09: 0 cases)	One case of fuel fraud reported and investigated

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Provision of ambulance services 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, for all MINUSTAH personnel in Port-au-Prince and in 3 regions (Cap-Haïtian, Les Cayes and Gonaïves)	No	While ambulance services in the 3 regions (Cap-Haïtian, Les Cayes and Gonaïves) were provided 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, the ambulance services were provided 12 hours per day, 6 days per week, at the Mission headquarters and 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, at the logistics base
Provision of banking facilities within United Nations premises in Mission headquarters and the logistics base	Yes	Basic teller services provided by the local bank on a 24-hour-per-day basis at MINUSTAH headquarters and at the logistics base
Implementation of disposal yard operations and incineration facilities for the disposal of hazardous materials in 4 regions; expansion of environmental awareness programme through training and publications to support environmental protection; and implementation of an environmentally friendly sewage disposal system in 44 Mission locations	No	The implementation of disposal yard operations and incineration facilities for the disposal of hazardous materials was not fully completed, and the Mission was providing limited operational support through its disposal yard in Port-au-Prince, as the planned construction of the disposal yards in 3 regional locations was delayed. However, environmental awareness was expanded through the provision of 59 briefing sessions to newly arrived military contingents and formed police personnel and the production of printed publications on environmental issues. The implementation of environmentally friendly sewage disposal systems was completed in 44 Mission locations
Implementation of electronic monitoring and control systems for fuel usage (FuelLog, fuel management system) in all United Nations-owned vehicles	No	The non-implementation of the service improvement was attributable to long procurement lead times for the delivery of the required components
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Rotation of an average strength of 7,060 military contingent personnel, 1,140 formed police personnel and 967 United Nations police officers (including 16 seconded corrections officers)	7,036	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
	1,101	Formed police personnel (average strength)
	911	United Nations police officers, including 17 seconded corrections officers (average strength)
		The lower number of police officers resulted from the reduced number of police officers who possessed the qualifications and skills required as the minimum standards for Mission deployment

Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for an average strength of 7,060 military personnel and 1,140 formed police personnel	222	Verification reports for an average strength of 6,934 military contingent personnel (excluding staff officers) and 1,101 formed police personnel
	316	Inspections, comprising arrival (1), monthly/periodic (251), operational readiness (46) and spot checks (18)
Storage and supply of rations and cooking oil for an average strength of 7,060 military personnel and 1,140 formed police personnel in 29 locations	Yes	Rations for an average strength of 6,934 military personnel (excluding staff officers) and 1,101 formed police personnel in 31 locations, and diesel fuel for cooking for an average strength of 1,107 military personnel and 207 formed police personnel in 12 locations
Administration of an average of 550 international staff, 1,288 national staff and 220 United Nations Volunteers	493	International staff, including 17 temporary positions (average strength) The lower number was the result of delays in the recruitment process, the unavailability of suitable candidates and the rejection of offers made to selected candidates
	1,210	National staff, including 48 temporary positions (average strength) The lower number was attributable to delays in the recruitment process, particularly for posts related to border management activities
	198	United Nations Volunteers, including 12 temporary positions (average strength) The lower number was the result of delays in the replacement of United Nations Volunteers whose contracts ended in December 2008 and June 2009
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for all military, police and civilian personnel, including training, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	Through the training of 1,880 military, police and civilian personnel on misconduct and sexual exploitation and abuse; 1 train-the-trainers workshop on conduct and discipline for military personnel; 1 train-the-trainers workshop for military focal points; 1 workshop for focal points on the campaign against transactional sex; 6 statistical reports for the Investigatory and Disciplinary Group; 2 reports for senior management on the status of conduct and discipline in the Mission; and 396 cases processed, including 151 misconduct cases

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance of 129 MINUSTAH premises and locations comprising 50 military sites, 9 United Nations formed police sites, 45 civilian staff, including police premises in 10 departments, and maintenance support for 25 United Nations police/Haitian National Police co-location sites	45	Military sites The lower number resulted from the handover of 2 premises to the host Government and the non-implementation of the planned rental of 3 sites owing to revised military operational requirements
	10	United Nations formed police sites
	54	Civilian staff premises, including 10 police premises in 10 departments The higher number resulted from the establishment of a new integrated district office in Saint-Marc and the break-up of the Logistics Base into 9 separate locations for various military camps, and United Nations police and civilian offices
	26	Co-location sites of United Nations police and Haitian National Police
Operation and maintenance of 34 water supply sources and 14 United Nations-owned water purification plants and 1 water bottling plant in Port-au-Prince and 10 departments	41	Water supply sources The higher number resulted from the construction of additional wells in formed police and military camp locations
	13	United Nations-owned water purification plants
	1	Water bottling plant in Port-au-Prince
	10	Departments
Provision of uninterrupted power supply of 9 megawatts and operation and maintenance of 205 United Nations-owned generators	9	Megawatts of uninterrupted power supply
	178	Generators, comprising 118 United Nations-owned generators and 60 light towers (including 9 welding generators) The lower number of generators was the result of the increased electricity supply through the power generation contract, which reduced reliance on generators
Maintenance and repair of 20 km of roads regularly used by MINUSTAH	31	Kilometres of roads The higher number resulted from the repair of 8 additional kilometres of main roads in Port-au-Prince that had been damaged by heavy rains and 3 additional kilometres of main roads in Gonaïves which were in heavy use during hurricane relief efforts

Construction of 8 new camps with civilian offices and helicopter landing sites with night landing capabilities for border and port control (Port-Salut, Saint-Marc, Miragoâne and 5 new locations along the Haiti/Dominican Republic border)	8	New camps with civilian offices and helicopter landing sites with night landing capabilities for border and port control (Anse-à-Pitres, Belladère, Malpasse, Port-Salut, Port-de-Paix, Gonaïves, Fort-Liberté and Miragoâne)
Construction of fuel storage facilities for aviation in Jérémie, Hinche and Gonaïves	No	The non-completion of the output was attributable to delays in the approval and issuance of construction permits by the Haitian airport authorities
Provision and maintenance of equipment and supplies in support of an average of 2,058 civilian personnel, 951 United Nations police personnel, 16 seconded corrections officers and 101 staff officers	Yes	For an average strength of 1,901 civilian personnel (including 77 temporary positions), 911 United Nations police personnel (including 17 Government-provided corrections officers) and 102 staff officers
Maintenance of 1 primary fuel depot (Port-au-Prince) and 34 dispensing facilities in 13 locations throughout the country (Hinche, Mirebalais, Fort-Liberté, Léogâne, Saint-Marc, Jérémie, Jacmel, Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Les Cayes, Gonaïves, Miragoâne, and Port-de-Paix)	1	Primary fuel depot in Port-au-Prince
	38	Fuel-dispensing facilities
	20	Locations
		The higher number of fuel dispensing facilities and locations resulted from the operational requirement to provide adequate support to maritime border operations and military and formed police personnel which lacked the necessary facilities in their respective locations
Provision and maintenance of fire systems for Mission facilities in 15 locations to comply with fire safety standards	Yes	Provision and maintenance of fire systems in 15 locations
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1,053 vehicles and 92 vehicle attachments in 11 workshops in 11 locations	1,003	Vehicles
		The lower number was attributable to delays in the delivery of vehicles acquired during the reporting period
	105	Vehicle attachments
		The higher number resulted from the fact that additional vehicle attachments were received with the delivery of palletized loading system trucks
	11	Workshops in 11 locations
Supply and storage of petrol, oil and lubricants for 1,053 United Nations-owned vehicles and 1,428 contingent-owned vehicles	1,003	United Nations-owned vehicles

	1,507	Contingent-owned vehicles The higher number of contingent-owned vehicles was attributable to the deployment of 79 additional vehicles which were required to meet serviceability standards, in accordance with the memorandum of understanding
Operation of a daily shuttle service in Port-au-Prince 7 days a week for an average of 635 personnel (international and national staff, United Nations Volunteers, United Nations police personnel and military staff officers)	Yes	7 days a week for an average of 737 passengers per day The higher number of passengers resulted from the provision of the service to individual contractors
Operation of biweekly shuttle/supply relief trips to the Miragoâne and Jacmel sub-offices for an average of 40 persons and 488 kilograms of cargo per week	Yes	For an average of 2 persons per week and 62 kilograms of cargo per week The lower number of persons and volume of cargo resulted from a reduced demand for the services
Operation of cargo truck convoys 4 times a month to resupply engineering and other materials to 10 regional offices for a total cargo of 4,500 tons	Yes	For an average of 16 times per month to 10 regional offices and 4 satellite offices (Port-Salut, Mirebalais, Belladère and Saint-Marc) for a total cargo of 5,907 tons The higher output was attributable to additional requirements for the movement of construction materials to regional locations, the relocation of contingent-owned equipment to Les Cayes and of relief supplies to Gonaïves after the hurricanes in the fall of 2008
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 10 rotary-wing aircraft (6 military and 4 civilian) and 2 fixed-wing aircraft (1 military and 1 civilian) in 4 airfields and 12 helicopter landing sites	10	Rotary-wing aircraft comprising 6 military and 4 civilian
	2	Fixed-wing aircraft comprising 1 military and 1 civilian
	4	Airfields
	15	Helicopter landing sites
		The higher number of landing sites resulted from the establishment of 3 additional sites in Jacmel, Gros-Morne and Anse-à-Pitres for regular flight services related to new operational requirements
Storage and supply of fuel (Jet A1) for 10 rotary-wing aircraft and 2 fixed-wing aircraft	10	Rotary-wing aircraft
	2	Fixed-wing aircraft

Provision of meteorological forecasting services at Port-au-Prince covering the Mission area	No	The non-completion of the output resulted from the lack of the necessary technical expertise for the formulation of the technical specifications, owing to delays in the recruitment of 2 meteorological specialists
Provision of round-the-clock aviation operations support, including search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuations and night flights	Yes	Including special military operations, search and rescue, casualty and medical evacuations and night flights
Provision of rescue and firefighting services for aviation operations at 3 locations, for which MINUSTAH is solely responsible	Yes	Rescue and firefighting services for aviation operations at 3 locations
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub in Port-au-Prince and in 16 remote locations to provide voice, fax, video and data communications, as well as disaster recovery and business continuity services	1	Satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub in Port-au-Prince and in 16 remote locations
Support and maintenance of UHF repeater network consisting of 76 UHF repeaters, 9 digital trunking base stations, 60 HF base stations, 53 UHF base stations, 1,249 UHF mobile radios, 2,638 UHF handheld radios; 450 UHF trunking mobile radios, 2,309 handheld trunking radios, 13 communication centres; 138 microwave link terminals within Port-au-Prince and the regions; and 60 repeater sites to provide enhanced microwave and UHF network coverage to improve communications services between Port-au-Prince and the regions	98	UHF repeaters
	115	HF base stations
		The higher number of UHF repeaters and HF base stations resulted from the expansion and enhancement of HF/UHF coverage in the Mission's areas of operation to ensure emergency communications and business continuity during crisis and natural disasters
	9	Digital trunking base stations
	54	UHF base stations
	1,154	UHF mobile radios
		The lower number of UHF mobile radios resulted from the discontinuation of the items by the manufacturer
	3,191	UHF handheld radios
	2,393	Handheld trunking radios
		The higher number of UHF handheld and trunking radios resulted from requirements for compliance with the new distribution ratio of 1:1 for national staff

	650	UHF trunking mobile radios
		The higher number of UHF trunking mobile radios resulted from requirements for compliance with minimum operating security standards
	13	Communication centres
	138	Microwave link terminals
	25	Repeater sites
		The lower number of repeater sites resulted from the fact that the procurement process yielded only 25 repeater sites that were in compliance with the Mission's technical requirements
Support and maintenance of telephone network comprising 36 telephone exchanges for an average of 2,270 users	36	Telephone exchanges for an average of 3,198 users
		The higher number of users was attributable to the establishment of new sites and offices and the enhancement of telephone network coverage that allowed telephone connectivity in previously non-viable locations
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 114 servers, 2,385 desktop computers, 695 laptop computers, 661 printers, 120 digital senders and 151 multifunction units	125	Servers
	2,460	Desktops
	775	Laptops
		The higher number of servers, desktops and laptops resulted from delays in the withdrawal of items identified for write-off action
	661	Printers
	172	Digital senders
		The higher number of digital senders resulted from increased requirements for such items in the premises of military contingents and United Nations police personnel in order to ensure reliable communications between regional and headquarters offices
	111	Multifunction units
		The lower number of multifunction units was attributable to the acquisition and provision of additional digital senders, which reduced the need for multifunction units

Support and maintenance of local area network (LAN) and wide area network (WAN) for an average of 2,955 users in 16 locations	Yes	For an average of 4,015 users in 16 locations The higher number of users resulted from the creation of personal e-mail accounts for United Nations military contingent and police personnel, in lieu of generic e-mail accounts, for use in transmitting classified and sensitive information and the creation of e-mail accounts for national staff
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 24 level-I clinics and 1 level-II hospital in Port-au-Prince locations for the provision of medical services to all Mission personnel and to staff of other United Nations agencies in cases of emergency	27	Level-I clinics (4 United Nations-owned clinics, 1 dispensary and 22 contingent-owned clinics) The higher number was attributable to the establishment of 1 level-I clinic related to the deployment of an additional formed police unit and the certification during the reporting period of 2 level-I clinics, which had not met the necessary standards at the time of the 2008/09 budget preparation process
	1	Level-II hospital (contingent-owned)
Operation and maintenance of a central laboratory in Port-au-Prince and 3 basic laboratories in Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves and Les Cayes	1	Central laboratory in Port-au-Prince
	3	Basic laboratory facilities in the regions
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all Mission personnel, including strategic air evacuation from level-I facility to level-II hospital, and from level-II hospital to level-III or level-IV facility	Yes	198 medical evacuations, comprising 101 internal and 97 external
Operation and maintenance of HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	876	Voluntary confidential tests conducted
	47	Post-exposure prophylaxis kits distributed
HIV sensitization programme, including peer education, for all Mission personnel	Yes	Through 79 awareness sessions in Port-au-Prince and in the regions for 4,703 MINUSTAH personnel
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours per day/7 days per week for an average of 550 international staff and 228 United Nations Volunteers, including close protection of VIPs, as well as United Nations facilities and sites	Yes	For an average of 493 international staff and 198 United Nations Volunteers, as well as close protection of VIPs and United Nations facilities and sites In addition: Security services for an average of 102 staff officers and 911 United Nations police (including corrections officers) for compliance with minimum operating residential security standards

Investigations of incidents/accidents involving Mission personnel and property	2,022	Traffic accidents, of which 152 involved contingent-owned vehicles
	3,190	Incidents recorded, of which 2,004 required no further investigation
Implementation and update of security plan	Yes	Including the conduct of 12 evacuation exercises in 11 regions, periodic updates of the security plan to the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, exercises on mass casualty/relocation plans, conduct of trauma/first responder training and updates of the minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standards

III. Resource performance

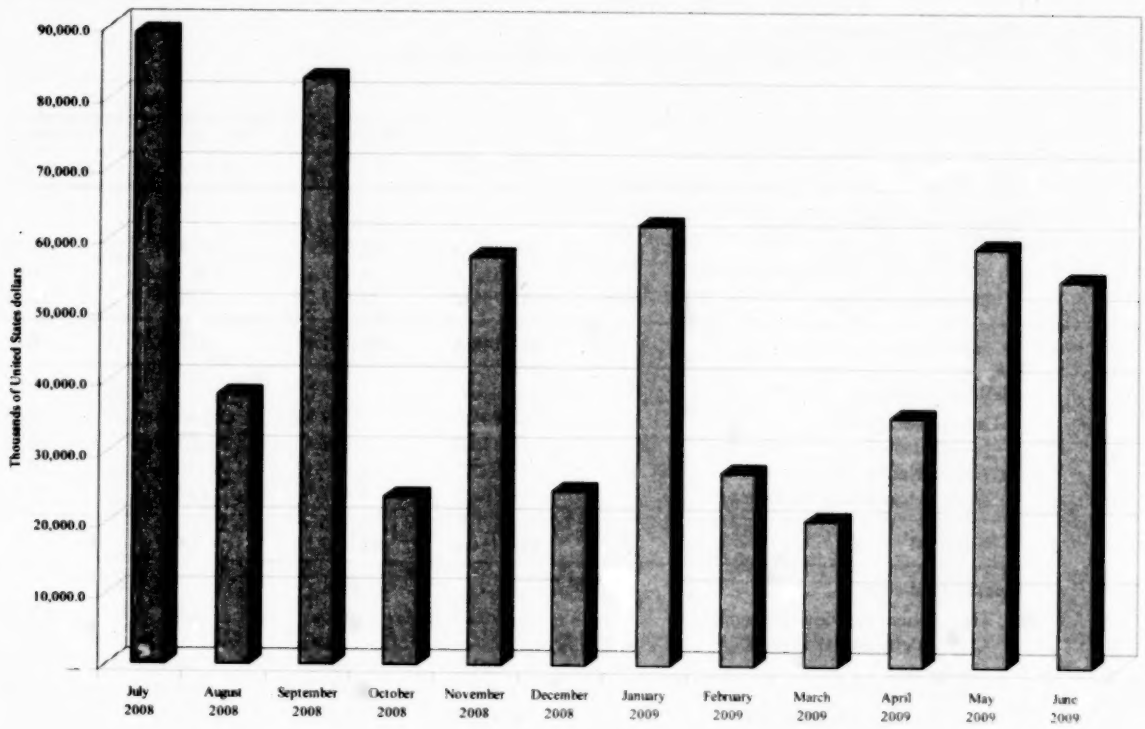
A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*[a]
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)÷(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military contingents	190 780.8	192 795.7	(2 014.9)	(1.1)
United Nations police	57 612.3	54 145.2	3 467.1	6.0
Formed police units	32 755.2	33 530.2	(775.0)	(2.4)
Subtotal	**281 148.3**	**280 471.1**	**677.2**	**0.2**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	84 893.5	87 639.5	(2 746.0)	(3.2)
National staff	27 350.0	27 372.8	(22.8)	(0.1)
United Nations Volunteers	11 875.7	9 919.5	1 956.2	16.5
General temporary assistance	4 305.2	3 477.5	827.7	19.2
Subtotal	**128 424.4**	**128 409.3**	**15.1**	—
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	969.5	885.1	84.4	8.7
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	261.5	207.1	54.4	20.8
Official travel	1 420.3	1 474.8	(54.5)	(3.8)
Facilities and infrastructure	72 088.5	76 879.2	(4 790.7)	(6.6)
Ground transportation	10 476.1	12 159.7	(1 683.6)	(16.1)
Air transportation	28 882.6	25 595.7	3 286.9	11.4
Naval transportation	1 038.9	466.5	572.4	55.1
Communications	24 584.8	24 064.9	519.9	2.1
Information technology	7 168.0	7 051.3	116.7	1.6
Medical	7 310.1	6 576.8	733.3	10.0
Special equipment	3 743.4	2 870.3	873.1	23.3
Other supplies, services and equipment	5 400.1	5 291.7	108.4	2.0
Quick-impact projects	2 000.0	1 998.2	1.8	0.1
Subtotal	**165 343.8**	**165 521.3**	**(177.5)**	**(0.1)**
Gross requirements	**574 916.5**	**574 401.7**	**514.8**	**0.1**
Staff assessment income	13 122.2	13 289.6	(167.4)	(1.3)
Net requirements	**561 794.3**	**561 112.1**	**682.2**	**0.1**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[a]	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**574 916.5**	**574 401.7**	**514.8**	**0.1**

[a] The symbol "—" denotes zero or less than 0.1 per cent.

B. Monthly expenditure pattern



26. The higher expenditures in July 2008 resulted mainly from the obligations for reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for major equipment for military contingents, as well as from the obligations for operational activities, including electricity, air transportation and communications. The higher expenditures in September and November 2008 and January and May 2009 were attributable mainly to the obligations raised in connection with reimbursement to troop-contributing countries for troop/formed police costs, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for military contingents and formed police units.

C. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	2 463.3
Other/miscellaneous income	1 424.8
Prior-period adjustments	(16.3)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	4 652.2
Total	**8 524.0**

D. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military contingents	35 016.1
Formed police units	6 243.5
Subtotal	**41 259.6**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	16 387.2
Communications	7 157.8
Medical	4 650.0
Special equipment	2 870.3
Subtotal	**31 065.3**
Total	**72 324.9**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.1	1 June 2004	—
Intensified operational condition factor	1.3	1 June 2004	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.0	1 June 2004	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.25-5.00		

E. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	3 320.0
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**3 320.0**

[a] Estimated rental value of Government-provided land and premises.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	($2 014.9)	(1.1%)

27. The additional requirements were attributable primarily to: (a) the higher average travel costs of $2,276 per one-way trip for staff officers and contingent units of less than 50 persons and $1,319 per one-way trip for military contingents in larger units compared with the budgeted rates of $1,876 and $983, respectively; (b) the increase in unit cost rations from €4.228 to €4.84 per person-day; and (c) the increase in the monthly costs for warehousing and transportation of rations. The overexpenditures were partly offset by: (a) reduced requirement for reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments for major equipment owing to the late deployment of the equipment of one contingent for coastal patrol, variations between the provisions of the memorandum of understanding and actual equipment deployed, the repatriation of 18 tracked armoured personnel carriers and to the unserviceability of some equipment; and (b) lower death and disability compensation owing to fewer service-related incidents resulting in deaths and injuries.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$3 467.1	6.0%

28. The unspent balance resulted primarily from the reduced requirements for mission subsistence allowance and travel costs, attributable to the lower average strength of 894 United Nations police officers compared with the budgeted strength of 922 police officers, as well as to the lower number of rotations (651) compared with the budgeted number (922), owing to the extension of tours of duty for some police officers. In addition, there were no incidents resulting in deaths and injuries, resulting in reduced requirements for death and disability compensation.

	Variance	
Formed police units	($775.0)	(2.4%)

29. The additional requirements were attributable primarily to the increase in the cost of the rotation of some formed police units through charter flights from the budgeted rate of $2,631 per person to the actual average cost of $2,729 per person per one-way travel, as well as higher freight costs for the equipment of one formed police unit (2,648 cubic metres at $576 per cubic metre compared with the provision for 3,000 cubic metres at $250 per cubic metre). The variance was partly offset by reduced requirements for reimbursement to police-contributing Governments resulting from the lower average strength of formed police personnel (1,101) compared with the budgeted strength (1,140), from the delayed deployment of the equipment of one unit, variances between the provisions of the memorandum of understanding and actual equipment deployed, and the unserviceability of some equipment.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

	Variance	
International staff	($2 746.0)	(3.2%)

30. The additional requirements were attributable primarily to the revision of the salary scales for international staff with effect from 1 January 2009; the increase in the rate for hazardous duty station allowance from $1,300 to $1,365 per person-month with effect from 1 January 2009; and increased requirements for common staff costs related to the conversion of staff from the 300 series to the 100 series of appointments upon the completion of four years of service. The variance was partly offset by reduced requirements for mission subsistence allowance, resulting from the non-payment of such allowance for some staff who had taken annual leave accrued from other duty stations where mission subsistence allowance was not payable.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$1 956.2	16.5%

31. The unutilized balance was attributable primarily to the higher average vacancy rate of 10 per cent compared with the budgeted rate of 5 per cent, which resulted from the repatriation of some volunteers and delays in the recruitment of their replacements.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$827.7	19.2%

32. The unspent balance was owing mainly to the higher actual average vacancy rate of 34 per cent compared with the 10 per cent budgeted for national General Service staff resulting from delays in the recruitment process, in particular for engineering-related positions, and difficulties in recruiting qualified staff for deployment in the border locations.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$84.4	8.7%

33. The variance resulted from the actual number of rotations (11) being lower than the budgeted number (16), owing to the extension of the tour of duty for some personnel, which resulted in reduced requirements for the first-30-day rate of the mission subsistence allowance and fewer rotation trips undertaken.

	Variance	
Consultants	$54.4	20.8%

34. The unspent balance was attributable to reduced requirements for consultancy services for electoral assistance, resulting from the non-establishment of the Permanent Electoral Council. The variance was partly offset by additional requirements for consultants for language training and the higher fees for consultants from the International Air Transport Association for training on transportation and packaging of dangerous goods.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	($4 790.7)	(6.6%)

35. The additional requirements were attributable mainly to: (a) the increase in construction services owing to an unsuccessful procurement process for external contracts, resulting in the engagement of individual contractors which cost more than the provision; (b) additional requirements for general construction materials and other maintenance supplies owing to the flooding and destruction caused by hurricanes, as well as the unplanned acquisition of cleaning supplies owing to an unsuccessful procurement process for outsourced cleaning services for certain locations; (c) higher costs for generator fuel resulting from the non-implementation of the second power generation contract; and (d) additional requirements for various items of firefighting equipment to improve aviation fire safety in the Mission. The additional requirements were partly offset by: (a) reduced requirements for rental of premises resulting from the provision of premises for border and maritime patrol control and for some contingents by the Government of Haiti at no cost; and (b) the decrease in the number of individual contractors for maintenance and alteration services owing to the reprioritization of resources to meet more urgent operational requirements.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	($1 683.6)	(16.1%)

36. The variance resulted mainly from increased requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants, owing to the increase in the number of mobile patrols from 64 to 105 per day in order to prevent kidnappings, to control demonstrations and to secure election sites, and to the higher cost of diesel fuel (actual cost of $0.71 per litre compared with the budgeted cost of $0.65 per litre). In addition, the variance was attributable to additional requirements for 32 individual contractors for drivers, owing to the increase in the number of passengers requiring daily shuttle service and transport requirements during the election period. The variance was partly offset by reduced requirements for spare parts owing to the inability of vendors to supply the required spare parts and the constant review of stock, resulting in a more efficient acquisition plan in sustaining the necessary level of spare parts for operational requirements.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$3 286.9	11.4%

37. The unspent balance resulted primarily from the non-implementation of the outsourced rescue firefighting services based on the outcome of a technical assessment that MINUSTAH already possessed the necessary equipment to undertake the services. In addition, the variance resulted from the lower number of helicopter flight hours (4,575 hours) compared with the budgeted estimate (6,060 hours) owing to the unserviceability of one helicopter and the reduction in the number of regular flights from Port-au-Prince to other cities as a result of the reprioritization of resources to meet more urgent operational requirements. The variance was partly offset by the higher flight hour costs for the Casa-212 military fixed-wing aircraft with special capabilities to enhance border patrol at the rate of $3,850 per flight hour (compared with $750 per flight hour budgeted for a Beechcraft-200 aircraft).

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$572.4	55.1%

38. The unspent balance resulted mainly from reduced requirements for fuel, owing to the delayed deployment of some naval vessels and the lower number of ports patrolled (5) compared with the 8 budgeted. The variance was partly offset by reimbursements to a troop-contributing Government for fuel requirements for the first six months of deployment.

	Variance	
Communications	$519.9	2.1%

39. The unutilized balance was owing primarily to: (a) non-acquisition of broadcasting equipment resulting from the delayed recruitment of a broadcast expert; (b) lower costs for Internet services resulting from a competitive procurement process and the lower share of MINUSTAH for satellite transponder charges; (c) reduced reimbursements for self-sustainment for some contingents; and (d) reduced requirements for communications equipment, as the mobile deployable telecommunications system assigned to the headquarters was allocated to MINUSTAH at no cost and only 10 telecommunications towers were required compared with the 15 budgeted. The variance was partly offset by increased charges for the outsourcing of radio room operations and multimedia centres based on the memorandums of understanding with the United Nations Office for Project Services.

	Variance	
Information technology	$116.7	1.6%

40. The unspent balance was attributable primarily to lower actual costs for the Mission's share of the total costs for centralized licences ($206 per computer compared with $305 budgeted), as well as to the lower rate of equipment failure and the installation of lightning protection devices on communications equipment, which resulted in less damage to equipment.

	Variance	
Medical	$733.3	10.0%

41. The unspent balance was owing mainly to reduced reimbursements to contributing Governments for self-sustainment which did not meet the requirements in the memorandum of understanding and reduced requirements for medical supplies. The variance was partly offset by higher requirements for medical services.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$873.1	23.3%

42. The unspent balance resulted primarily from reduced requirements to contributing Governments for self-sustainment reimbursements.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$108.4	2.0%

43. The unutilized balance resulted primarily from reduced requirements for heavy duty industrial shelving units and for uniforms, flags and decals owing to the availability of stock from prior periods.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

44. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MINUSTAH are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $514,800 with respect to the period from 1 July 2008 to 30 June 2009;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2009 amounting to $8,524,000 from interest income ($2,463,300), other/miscellaneous income ($1,424,800) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($4,652,200), offset by prior-period adjustments ($16,300).**

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Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Second performance reports for the biennium 2008-2009 and proposed budgets for the biennium 2010-2011 of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

I. Introduction

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the proposed budgets for the biennium 2010-2011 of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/64/478) and of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/64/476). It has also considered the second performance reports for the biennium 2008-2009 for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/64/538) and for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/64/512). During its consideration of the reports, the Committee met with the representatives of both Tribunals, who provided additional information and clarification.

2. The Advisory Committee considered the financing of the Tribunals together in order to facilitate discussions on cross-cutting issues concerning both bodies.

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3. The Advisory Committee's observations on the reports of the Board of Auditors related to the Tribunals (A/63/5/Add.11 and A/63/5/Add.12) are contained in its report on the financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for the biennium 2008-2009 (A/63/595).

II. Cross-cutting issues

A. After-service health insurance

4. In its report on the budgets for the biennium 2008-2009 of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/62/578), the Advisory Committee had recommended that the proposed funding for after-service health insurance of the Tribunals be taken up in the context of the overall review of the question of after-service health insurance. That recommendation was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolutions 62/229 and 62/230.

5. In his report on liabilities and proposed funding for after-service health insurance benefits (A/64/366), the Secretary-General proposed that the General Assembly approve funding of current and future after-service health insurance liabilities accrued as at 31 December 2008, and appropriate $29.7 million for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and $15.1 million for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the context of their respective budgets for the biennium 2010-2011. In its related report (A/64/7/Add.4), the Advisory Committee expressed its view that the United Nations should have a consistent approach towards the funding of those liabilities and recommended that appropriations be made to cover the cost of current after-service health insurance participants who had retired from the Tribunals. The Committee further indicated that, in view of the limited mandates of the Tribunals, the Assembly would need to address the long-term after-service health insurance liabilities of the Tribunals in the context of the final performance reports. The Assembly is to consider the Secretary-General's proposals and the Committee's related report on after-service health insurance benefits at its current session.

B. Liabilities for payment of pensions to judges and surviving spouses

6. The question of liabilities for payment of pensions to judges and surviving spouses is addressed in section II.E of the respective proposed budgets for the biennium 2010-2011 of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (A/64/476) and of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/64/478). As indicated in those reports, the permanent judges of the Tribunals are eligible for retirement benefits in accordance with the conditions of service and compensation set out in various General Assembly resolutions, of which the latest is dated December 2008 (resolution 63/259). Pension benefits payable to former judges are provided for in the biennial budget of the Tribunals. On the basis of the results of an actuarial valuation of the pension scheme for judges at the Tribunals, the present value of the accrued pension liability of future benefits as at 31 December 2011 is estimated as follows:

(a) An amount of $18.4 million for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, taking into account requirements for seven former judges and nine current judges;

(b) An amount of $20.1 million for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, taking into account requirements for 15 former judges, 1 beneficiary in receipt of pension benefits and 13 current judges.

7. The Advisory Committee notes that a one-time provision for the financing of liabilities for payment of pensions to permanent judges and surviving spouses is proposed under grants and contributions in the proposed budgets of the Tribunals for the biennium 2010-2011. The Secretary-General had submitted a similar proposal in the proposed budgets for the Tribunals for the biennium 2008-2009 (A/62/468 and A/62/374). In its resolutions 62/229 and 62/230 on the financing of the Tribunals, the General Assembly had requested the Secretary-General to include in future reports information on specific parameters of the management of the funds to be appropriated to meet future requirements for pension benefits of the judges of the Tribunals and eligible beneficiaries, and had also decided to revert to the issue of funding of the pension-related benefits of the Tribunals at its sixty-fourth session.

8. In its report on liabilities and proposed funding for after-service health insurance benefits (A/64/7/Add.4), the Advisory Committee recommended that the General Assembly address the long-term after-service health insurance liabilities of the Tribunals in the context of their respective final performance reports (see para. 5 above). It considers that a similar approach should be adopted for the funding of future liabilities of the Tribunals related to pensions of judges. **Accordingly, the Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly appropriate only those resources required to cover the current cost of pensions in the context of the budgets of the Tribunals for the biennium 2010-2011. The liabilities for future payments of pensions to judges and surviving spouses should be addressed in the final budget submissions and performance reports of the Tribunals.**

C. Other issues

9. From paragraph 65 of the proposed budget for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/64/476), the Advisory Committee notes that discussions on the functions to be transferred to the proposed residual mechanism, the possible locations for the archives of the Tribunals and the seat of the residual mechanism are ongoing between the Tribunals, the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat and the Informal Working Group on Tribunals of the Security Council. The Office of Legal Affairs, in consultation with the Tribunals, has prepared a report on the above subjects for consideration by the Council (S/2009/258).

10. Section II.D of the respective proposed budgets for the biennium 2010-2011 of the Tribunals provides details on the progress made towards the development and implementation of a common, comprehensive and coordinated strategy and project plan for archives and records management across the two Tribunals, in cooperation with the Archives and Records Management Section and the Office of Legal Affairs. **The Advisory Committee encourages the Tribunals to continue close cooperation in this regard.**

III. International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

A. Completion strategy and status of trial-related activities

11. By its resolution 1503 (2003), the Security Council called upon the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, first instance trial activities by the end of 2008 and all of its work in 2010. As indicated in paragraph 4 of the proposed budget, the completion strategy of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda rests on two pillars: (a) the fair and expeditious completion of trials at the Tribunal of those who bear the greatest responsibility for the crimes committed in 1994, in accordance with the deadlines set by the Council; and (b) the transfer of selected cases to competent national jurisdictions for trial.

12. In its latest assessment of the status of its completion strategy (S/2009/247, dated 14 May 2009) the Tribunal anticipated that ongoing drafting of judgements relating to the trials of 25 accused and the trials of at least 6 other accused persons that are yet to commence could be concluded by the end of 2010. There remain 13 fugitives at large, of which 4 are to be tried at the Tribunal because of their leadership roles during the 1994 genocide. The Advisory Committee notes that their possible arrest and transfer to the Tribunal would require a reassessment of the Tribunal's trial schedule. The Committee also notes that the Prosecutor intends to request the referral of the other 9 fugitive cases to national jurisdictions for trial. As indicated in paragraph 6 of the proposed budget, the Tribunal's programme of work for 2009 was affected by arrests of accused persons and the rejection of cases referred to national jurisdiction by the Trial Chambers, and by delays in some of the ongoing trials. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the current completion strategy envisages that all trial activities would be completed by 2010, with about 5 cases projected to extend into 2011 at the judgement writing stage, and that appeals work would continue until the end of 2012.

13. The Advisory Committee was informed that these forecasts are based on the Tribunal's estimates as to the time required for the remaining trials and appeals, but that it continues to face a variety of challenges that could affect the duration of trials and the drafting of judgements. As indicated in the proposed budget, the referral of cases from the Tribunal to national jurisdictions for trial is a key pillar of the completion strategy, and the arrest of the 13 remaining fugitives remains a core element of the Tribunal's mandate. The Committee notes the measures taken to adhere to the targets of the completion strategy, as outlined in paragraphs 9 to 15 of the proposed budget, including the preparation of cases of fugitives in view of their referral to national jurisdictions; efforts to enhance cooperation in the tracking, arrest and prosecution of Tribunal indictees; ensuring the trial readiness of all evidence and witnesses; and working with the Government of Rwanda to remove legal obstacles to the transfer of cases.

14. The Tribunal proposes to retain 628 posts of the 693 posts approved for the biennium 2008-2009, with the abolition of 65 posts as of 1 January 2011 as its trial activities diminish. In view of the delay in the trial schedule, the 339 posts earmarked for abolition during 2009 were continued on the basis of funding provided through general temporary assistance. The Tribunal proposes to continue general temporary assistance funding for 93 of these 339 positions for an additional 9 months, until 30 September 2010, in order to maintain certain critical functions in

support of the ongoing trials. The current staffing of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda therefore stands at a total of 1,032 positions, comprising 693 posts, plus the above-mentioned 339 general temporary assistance positions. The total number of positions would be progressively reduced during the biennium to 786 by 1 January 2010, 721 by 30 September 2010 and 628 by 1 January 2011. The Advisory Committee shares the Tribunal's concerns regarding the need to retain competent, knowledgeable and experienced staff in order to ensure the timely completion of the trials and a smooth transition to the future residual mechanism. It encourages the Tribunal to continue its efforts to retain the required staff.

B. Second performance report for the biennium 2008-2009

15. By its resolution 62/229, the General Assembly appropriated a total amount of $267,356,200 gross ($247,466,600 net) for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for the biennium 2008-2009. The approved budget was established on the basis of the trial schedule applicable at the time of the preparation of the budget for the biennium 2008-2009 and the related completion strategy of the Tribunal, under which the Tribunal anticipated phasing out the functions of 339 posts during 2009, comprising 193 posts to be abolished from 1 January 2009 and another 146 posts from 1 July 2009 (see A/63/506, para. 20). However, trial activity in 2009 remained at 2008 levels and these posts were continued through general temporary assistance funding (see para. 14 above). Subsequently, by its resolution 63/254, the Assembly approved a revised appropriation of $305,378,600 gross ($282,597,100 net) for the Tribunal for the biennium 2008-2009.

16. As shown in table 1 of the second performance report (A/64/538), the final requirements for 2008-2009 are projected at $304,538,000 gross ($279,372,600 net), reflecting a decrease of $840,600 gross ($3,224,500 net). The Advisory Committee notes that the estimate is based on actual expenditures for the first 19 months of the biennium, projected requirements for the last five months and changes in inflation and exchange rates and cost-of-living adjustments as compared with the assumptions made in the first performance report (A/63/558).

17. The reduced requirements reflect the combined effect of lower requirements under post incumbency and other charges ($3.28 million) offset in part by projected additional requirements due to changes in exchange rates, essentially the depreciation of the United States dollar against the Tanzanian shilling ($0.86 million) and the effects of inflation ($1.57 million). Details on the budgetary assumptions used for the revised and final appropriations are provided in annex I to the second performance report.

18. Concerning post incumbency, the Advisory Committee notes that the budget was established on the assumption of a vacancy rate of 15.1 per cent for the Professional category and 8.9 per cent for the General Service and related categories. As indicated in paragraphs 7 and 13 of the second performance report, actual vacancy rates for the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry were mostly higher in 2008 and 2009. The budgeted rates for 2008-2009 and the actual average vacancy rates for 2008 and 2009 for the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry are summarized in table 1 below. **The Advisory Committee remains concerned by the persistently high vacancy rates in the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. It recommends that efforts to improve the vacancy situation be**

intensified so as to ensure that the Tribunal has adequate staffing levels to complete its mandate.

Table 1
Vacancy rates at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda

	Budgeted vacancy rate	*Office of the Prosecutor*		*Registry*	
Budget parameters	*2008-2009*	*2008*	*2009[a]*	*2008*	*2009[a]*
Professional category	15.1	21.5	29.5	12.3	15.5
General Service and related categories	8.9	22.3	19.5	15.4	8.9

[a] From January to September 2009.

19. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that, as a staff retention incentive for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, the Office of Human Resources Management of the Secretariat had authorized payment of the full education grant entitlement after completion of one third of the school year (three months) rather than the customary two thirds, or six-month requirement. This exception is applicable to staff members whose posts are abolished and whose children continue to attend the same educational institution for the remainder of the school year. It does not apply to short-term appointees. The Committee notes the proactive efforts of the Office of Human Resources Management to address the concerns of Tribunal staff.

20. As indicated in paragraphs 7 and 13 of the proposed budget, the resources under posts reflect the combined effect of requirements for salaries and common staff costs. The Advisory Committee notes that reductions under common staff costs reflect the lower than budgeted actual rate of staff costs. In the Registry, the actual requirements for salaries were higher than the budgeted amount, despite the high vacancy rates experienced, owing to differences in actual average salaries (step in grade) as compared with the projected salary standards.

21. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that total appropriations for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda since its inception amounted to approximately $1.3 billion. As at 31 December 2008, unpaid contributions totalled $11.6 million. A total amount of $159.6 million was assessed in 2009, of which $24.8 million remained outstanding as at 16 November 2009.

C. Proposed budget for the biennium 2010-2011

22. The estimated resource requirements for the biennium 2010-2011 amount to $244,085,700 gross ($226,618,500 net) before recosting, reflecting a reduction in resources of $61,292,900, or 20.1 per cent ($55,978,600 net, or 19.8 per cent), compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009 (see A/64/478, table 2 and para. 21). The total requirements proposed for the biennium 2010-2011, after recosting, amount to $257,849,900 gross ($239,988,300 net). The decreased requirements reflect the reduced trial activity in 2011 and are distributed among the different organs of the Tribunal as follows: (a) $10,487,800 under Chambers; (b) $48,170,300 under the Office of the Prosecutor; (c) $173,537,700 under the

Registry; and (d) $7,233,100 under the records management and archives component. A summary of the resource requirements by object of expenditure is provided in table 2 below.

Table 2
Resource requirements for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda by object of expenditure

Object of expenditure	*2006-2007 expenditure*	*2008-2009 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2010-2011 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	181 141.9	174 158.9	(38 163.3)	(21.9)	135 995.6	8 281.5	144 277.1
Other staff costs	5 158.5	33 460.6	(14 971.9)	(44.7)	18 488.7	1 260.5	19 749.2
Non-staff compensation	8 546.6	10 564.6	(1 079.6)	(10.2)	9 485.0	321.0	9 806.0
Consultants and experts	649.1	1 147.6	(896.5)	(78.1)	251.1	13.1	264.2
Travel of representatives	664.8	650.2	—	—	650.2	31.6	681.8
Travel of staff	12 258.1	6 453.8	(2 979.5)	(46.2)	3 474.3	168.6	3 642.9
Contractual services	24 437.7	32 239.8	(11 197.6)	(34.7)	21 042.2	1 720.3	22 762.5
General operating expenses	10 275.0	14 740.4	(3 096.1)	(21.0)	11 644.3	1 131.1	12 775.4
Hospitality	2.9	7.2	—	—	7.2	0.7	7.9
Supplies and materials	2 488.8	3 620.0	(1 396.4)	(38.6)	2 223.6	202.4	2 426.0
Furniture and equipment	2 844.9	2 462.7	(234.5)	(9.5)	2 228.2	211.3	2 439.5
Improvement of premises	2 240.7	304.1	—	—	304.1	27.7	331.8
Grants and contributions	2 471.4	2 787.2	18 036.8	647.1	20 824.0	—	20 824.0
Staff assessment	23 252.7	22 781.5	(5 314.3)	(23.3)	17 467.2	394.4	17 861.6
Total expenditure (gross)	**276 433.0**	**305 378.6**	**(61 292.9)**	**(20.1)**	**244 085.7**	**13 764.2**	**257 849.9**
Income							
Income from staff assessment	23 252.7	22 781.5	(5 314.3)	(23.3)	17 467.2	394.4	17 861.6
Total requirements (net)	**253 180.3**	**282 597.1**	**(55 978.6)**	**(19.8)**	**226 618.5**	**13 369.8**	**239 988.3**

23. An additional amount of $1,878,700 is proposed for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in the context of the report of the Secretary-General (A/64/532) on revised estimates related to the strengthened and unified security management system for the United Nations and in that context the second phase of the new standardized access control system (known as "PACT II"). The resources would provide for the establishment of six posts (1 P-3 Information Technology Officer, 1 Local level Information Technology Assistant and 4 Local level Security Officers), general temporary assistance to provide for 1 P-4 Project Manager for the implementation of PACT II and infrastructure improvements to support the expanded system. These proposals are before the General Assembly.

24. The Advisory Committee notes that the estimate for the extrabudgetary resources for the biennium 2010-2011 amounts to $2,063,300, slightly lower than the estimate of $2,146,000 for 2008-2009. As indicated in paragraph 28 of the proposed budget, the extrabudgetary resources are utilized for the continued

implementation of various outreach and capacity-building programmes, the support programme for witnesses and the operation of the Tribunal's fourth courtroom. The Committee was informed that the continued availability of the fourth courtroom was an essential element of the completion strategy.

Posts

25. The Secretary-General proposes to reduce the overall staffing level during the biennium 2010-2011, including regular posts and general temporary assistance positions (see also para. 14 above). Table 3 of the proposed budget document (A/64/478) shows the requirements for posts, which would decrease by 65 posts (9.4 per cent) from the current authorized staffing level of 693 posts to 628 posts on 1 January 2011.

26. As shown in table 2 above, resource requirements proposed under posts amount to $135,995,600, reflecting a reduction of $38,163,300, or 21.9 per cent, as compared with the revised appropriation of $174,158,900 for 2008-2009.

Non-post resources

27. Resource requirements under other staff costs, including general temporary assistance, are estimated at $18,488,700, reflecting a decrease of $14,971,900, or 44.7 per cent, as compared with the revised appropriation for the current biennium. This amount includes a provision of $8,689,300 to cover the costs associated with the continuation for up to nine months of the functions of 93 general temporary assistance positions (2 P-5, 3 P-4, 18 P-3, 33 P-2, 21 General Service (Other level) and 16 Local level) in the Judicial Support Services Division. This arrangement would allow the Tribunal the flexibility to accelerate or decelerate the phasing out of individual positions.

28. Requirements for contractual services would decrease by $11,197,600 or 34.7 per cent, from $32,239,800 in 2008-2009 to $21,042,200 in 2010-2011. The Advisory Committee notes that the decrease is mainly attributable to reduced requirements for fees and related costs owing to reduced trial activity.

29. Upon enquiry the Advisory Committee was informed that a total amount of $815,000 is requested for off-site data backup (see para. 104 of the proposed budget) to provide for upgrading equipment and storage facilities for the maintenance of electronic records, including material that has been digitized, in accordance with internationally recognized archival standards and in view of their transfer to the residual mechanism.

30. Concerning the provision of $18,421,000 under grants and contributions to cover future liabilities for the pensions of judges, the Advisory Committee has recommended that this issue be addressed in the context of the final budget submission and performance report (see paras. 6-8 above).

D. Conclusions and recommendations

31. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the second performance report and approve the final appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009 of $304,538,000 gross ($279,372,600 net) to the Special Account for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda.**

32. **The Advisory Committee also recommends approval of the resource requirements outlined in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, subject to its observations and recommendations in paragraph 8 above.**

IV. International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

A. Completion strategy and status of trial-related activities

33. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the proposed budget (A/64/476), the completion strategy of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for concluding all investigations by the end of 2004, all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008 and all of its work in 2010 (S/2002/678) was endorsed in a statement made by the President of the Security Council on behalf of the Council (S/PRST/2002/21). Pursuant to Council resolution 1534 (2004), the President and Prosecutor are required to provide to the Security Council every six months an assessment of the progress made towards the implementation of the completion strategy of the Tribunal. In the last two reports on its completion strategy, the Tribunal indicated that it would not be in a position to complete all its work in 2010 as foreseen (S/2008/729 and S/2009/252). The Council noted the Tribunal's assessment of the status of its completion strategy in its resolution 1877 (2009).

34. The Advisory Committee notes that the first major milestone of the completion strategy has been met, with all investigations having been completed and the last new indictments confirmed by the Chambers at the end of 2004. The Tribunal has indicted a total of 161 persons, proceedings against 121 of those accused have been completed and 2 fugitives remain at large. The trial schedule for 2009 was revised as a result of the apprehension of two high-level accused in mid-2008 and the continuation into 2009 of some of the trials that were originally planned for completion by the end of 2008. As at October 2009, there remain 25 accused persons at the pretrial and trial stages and 13 at the appeals stage. The Committee was informed that all pretrial proceedings would be completed and all first-instance trials would start before the end of 2009. During the biennium 2010-2011, a total of 10 first-instance trials involving 25 accused persons will be ongoing. A total of 9 of these 10 first-instance trials are projected to be completed during the biennium and only one trial for one accused person is expected to remain ongoing at the end of 2011. Furthermore, it is expected that all cases on trial will be appealed and that a total of 32 accused will reach the appeal stage. During the biennium 2010-2011, the Appeals Chamber is scheduled to complete proceedings in cases involving 21 accused.

35. The Advisory Committee was informed that these forecasts are based on the Tribunal's estimates as to the length of the remaining trials and appeals, and that a number of external factors beyond the Tribunal's control could have an impact on the anticipated completion dates of trials, as reflected in the projected trial schedule. The Committee notes the measures taken, as outlined in paragraphs 8 to 12 of the proposed budget, to ensure the expeditious completion of first-instance trials, reduce the length of trials and increase the pace of trial activity, including through the simultaneous conduct of seven trials involving 28 accused persons from the beginning of 2008 to mid-2009. With respect to the two fugitives who remain at large, the

Committee notes from subparagraph 49 (b) of the proposed budget that the Secretary-General will revert to the General Assembly with a detailed request for resources, should either of the two fugitives be arrested during the biennium 2010-2011.

36. The closure of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia is to commence during the 2010-2011 biennium, with a phased reduction of 40 per cent in staffing capacity, starting in 2010. In view of the revision of the trial schedule in 2009 it was necessary to maintain the level of posts at the 2008 levels. Consequently, the 258 posts planned to be abolished in phases in 2009 (100 from 1 August and 158 from 1 November 2009) were continued, on the basis of funding provided through general temporary assistance. The current staffing of the Tribunal stands at a total of 990 positions, comprising 732 posts, plus the above-mentioned 258 general temporary assistance positions. As trial activity decreases, a total of 399 positions (including 186 posts and 213 general temporary assistance positions) are to be progressively abolished during 2010-2011, representing 40 per cent of the current staffing component of 990 positions. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was provided with detailed schedules of the proposed phased abolition of posts and general temporary assistance positions during 2010-2011, including a breakdown for the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry, which is attached in the annex to the present report. In addition to downsizing its staffing component, a realignment of resources in all the organs of the Tribunal is envisaged to reflect the shift of the focus of judicial work from investigations and first-instance trials to appeals (see para. 49 below). In this context, the Appeals Chamber will be strengthened with eight judges (four from the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and four from the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia). The completion of trials will also have an impact on the number of judges required. It is anticipated that a total of 14 judges will have departed before the end of 2011, including four permanent judges and 10 ad litem judges.

37. The Advisory Committee was informed that the level of resources required was directly related to trial activity and that it would be critical during the downsizing of the Tribunal to retain qualified staff and maintain adequate staffing levels, so as to ensure the expeditious completion of trials and appeals. During the biennium 2010-2011, the Tribunal will also address the question of the legacy of the Tribunal and prepare for the transition to the residual mechanism (see para. 9 above).

38. The Advisory Committee notes that referral of cases to national jurisdictions has been central to the completion strategy. While no additional transfers of dossiers are envisaged in the biennium 2010-2011, legal support will continue to be provided by the Office of the Prosecutor after the handover of the files and the Registry will continue to provide essential support to national courts. In this context, the Tribunal will be actively engaged in the transfer of know-how and in other capacity-building activities in the region of the former Yugoslavia (see paras. 14 and 15 of the budget proposal).

39. The Advisory Committee notes that in the light of the expected high number of appellate proceedings during the next biennium, the Tribunal is finalizing a legal-aid policy for appeals, based on the lump-sum payment system applied for pretrial and trial proceedings. It is expected that new appeals legal-aid policy, once implemented, will reduce the administrative burden of the Tribunal and allow defence counsel to plan their work within available resources (see para. 12 of the proposed budget and para. 52 below).

B. Second performance report for the biennium 2008-2009

40. By its resolution 62/230, the General Assembly appropriated a total amount of $347,566,900 gross ($316,472,100 net) for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia for the biennium 2008-2009. The approved budget was established on the basis of the trial schedule applicable at the time of the preparation of the budget for the biennium 2008-2009 and the related completion strategy of the Tribunal, under which the Tribunal envisaged a decrease in trial activity and the phasing out of 258 posts during the second half of 2009, including 100 posts to be abolished from 1 August 2009 and 158 posts from 1 November 2009. However, trial activity in 2009 remained at 2008 levels and these posts were continued though general temporary assistance funding (see para. 36 above). Subsequently, the General Assembly approved a revised appropriation of $376,232,900 gross ($342,067,000 net) for the Tribunal for the biennium 2008-2009 (see A/64/476, table 2).

41. As shown in table 1 of the second performance report (A/64/512), the final requirements for 2008-2009 are projected at $388,888,300 gross ($345,690,900 net), reflecting an increase of $12,655,400 gross ($3,623,900 net). The Committee notes that the estimate is based on actual expenditures for the first 19 months of the biennium, projected requirements for the last five months and changes in inflation and exchange rates and cost-of-living adjustments as compared with the assumptions made in the first performance report (A/63/559).

42. The higher requirements reflect the combined effect of projected additional requirements due to changes in exchange rates, essentially the weakening of the United States dollar against the euro ($11.2 million), and higher post incumbency and other changes ($2.2 million), offset in part by reduced requirements under cost-of-living adjustments and the effects of inflation ($0.76 million). Details on the budgetary assumptions used for the revised and final appropriations are provided in annex I to the second performance report. Concerning post incumbency, the Advisory Committee notes that the budget was established on the assumption of a vacancy rate of 9.5 per cent for the Professional category and 7.9 per cent for General Service and related categories. As indicated in paragraphs 6 and 12 of the performance report, actual vacancy rates for the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry were consistently lower in 2008 and 2009. The budgeted rates for 2008-2009 and the actual average vacancy rates for 2008 and 2009 for the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry are summarized in table 3 below.

Table 3
Vacancy rates at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

	Budgeted vacancy rate	*Office of the Prosecutor*		*Registry*	
Budget parameters	*2008-2009*	*2008*	*2009[a]*	*2008*	*2009[a]*
Professional category	9.5	4.3	10.1	4.7	6.8
General Service and related categories	7.9	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.7

[a] From January to September 2009.

43. The Advisory Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 63/256, in which the Secretary-General was requested to use existing contractual frameworks

to offer contracts to staff, in line with dates of planned post reductions in accordance with the relevant prevailing trial schedules, in order to remove uncertainty with regard to future employment. **The Advisory Committee commends the efforts of the Tribunal to establish non-monetary incentives intended to retain staff until their posts are no longer required, including through the establishment of appropriate career transition policies as well as staff training and development, and ensuring that the downsizing exercise is undertaken in a fair and transparent manner (see A/62/681). The Committee trusts that these efforts will be sustained so as to ensure optimum levels of required staff as the Tribunal downsizes and moves towards closure and completion of its work.**

44. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that total appropriations for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia since inception amounted to approximately $1.5 billion. As at 31 December 2008, unpaid contributions totalled $14.5 million. A total amount of $188.4 million was assessed in 2009, of which $28.3 million was outstanding as at 16 November 2009.

C. Proposed budget for the biennium 2010-2011

45. The estimated resource requirements for the biennium 2010-2011 amount to $301,895,900 gross ($279,847,400 net) before recosting, reflecting a reduction in resources of $74,337,000 gross, or 19.8 per cent ($62,219,600 net, or 18.2 per cent), compared with the revised appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009 (see table 2 and para. 17 of the proposed budget). The total requirements proposed for 2010-2011, after recosting, amount to $294,311,100 gross ($272,467,100 net). The decreased requirements reflect the reduced trial activity in 2011 and are distributed among the different organs of the Tribunal as follows: (a) $12,309,100 under Chambers; (b) $56,706,900 under the Office of the Prosecutor; (c) $201,455,900 under the Registry; and (d) $3,668,200 under the records management and archives component. A summary of the resource requirements by object of expenditure is provided in table 4 below.

Table 4
Resource requirements for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by object of expenditure

Object of expenditure	*2006-2007 expenditure*	*2008-2009 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2010-2011 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Posts	177 157.8	168 443.8	(45 156.1)	(26.8)	123 287.7	(2 595.9)	120 691.8
Other staff costs	22 238.0	47 850.0	(3 565.5)	(7.8)	44 284.5	(2 018.1)	42 266.4
Non-staff compensation	12 863.1	15 916.9	(3 396.9)	(21.3)	12 520.0	(399.4)	12 120.6
Consultants and experts	801.4	877.1	(75.4)	(8.6)	801.7	(30.0)	771.7
Travel of staff	6 554.8	6 270.0	(1 932.1)	(30.8)	4 337.9	210.7	4 548.6
Contractual services	62 626.3	66 679.0	(25 365.6)	(38.0)	41 312.4	(1 468.7)	39 844.7
General operating expenses	22 252.2	29 753.6	(2 941.3)	(9.9)	26 812.3	(875.1)	25 937.2
Hospitality	10.1	16.6	—	—	16.6	(0.4)	16.2
Supplies and materials	1 579.5	2 285.3	(423.7)	(18.5)	1 861.6	(58.5)	1 803.1

Object of expenditure	*2006-2007 expenditure*	*2008-2009 appropriation*	*Resource growth*		*Total before recosting*	*Recosting*	*2010-2011 estimate*
			Amount	*Percentage*			
Furniture and equipment	4 852.3	3 634.7	556.4	15.3	4 191.1	(147.6)	4 043.5
Improvement of premises	866.1	314.9	(78.2)	(24.8)	236.7	2.7	239.4
Grants and contributions	222.6	290.4	20 171.0	6 945.9	20 461.4	—	20 461.4
Staff assessment	37 262.4	33 900.6	(12 129.6)	(35.8)	21 771.0	(204.5)	21 566.5
Total expenditures (gross)	**349 286.6**	**376 232.9**	**(74 337.0)**	**(19.8)**	**301 895.9**	**(7 584.8)**	**294 311.1**
Income							
Income from staff assessment	37 262.4	33 900.6	(12 129.6)	(35.8)	21 771.0	(204.5)	21 566.5
Other income	222.8	265.3	12.2	4.6	277.5	—	277.5
Total requirements (net)	**311 801.5**	**342 067.0**	**(62 219.6)**	**(18.2)**	**279 847.4**	**(7 380.3)**	**272 467.1**

46. The Advisory Committee notes that the estimate for extrabudgetary resources for the biennium 2010-2011 amounts to $2,086,000, down from the estimate for 2008-2009 of $3,478,900.

Posts

47. The Secretary-General proposes to reduce the overall staffing level of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia by 40 per cent during the biennium 2010-2011, including regular posts and general temporary assistance positions (see also para. 36 above). Table 3 of the proposed budget shows the requirements for posts, which would decrease by 186 posts (25.4 per cent) from a total of 732 posts in 2008-2009 to 546 posts at the end of the biennium 2010-2011. A phased abolition of the 186 posts is envisaged, including a reduction of 35 posts on 1 January 2010 and a further 151 posts on 1 January 2011.

48. As shown in table 4 above, resource requirements proposed under posts amount to $123,287,700, reflecting a reduction of $45,156,100, or 26.8 per cent, as compared with the revised appropriation of $168,443,800 for 2008-2009. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraphs 53 and 71 of the proposed budget that in order to ensure flexibility in phasing out the posts to be abolished, the Secretary-General proposes to provide funding under general temporary assistance to enable critical functions of the abolished posts to be maintained to support the trials, if necessary (see para. 50 below).

49. The Advisory Committee notes that the Registry and the Office of the Prosecutor have implemented a series of internal restructuring measures in an effort to seek efficiencies, improve coordination and better align resources to priorities. In the Office of the Prosecutor, for example, the Investigation Division and the Prosecution Division were merged at the beginning of 2008 and staff from the Prosecution Division are to be redeployed to the Appeals Division (30 Professional and 7 General Service (Other level) posts) (see para. 49 of the proposed budget). The Committee notes that the Office of the Prosecutor was able to abolish a senior post at the D-1 level at this time. A restructuring of the Registry is envisaged, aimed at enhancing its communications strategy and further developing efficiencies and

coordination between the Communications Section and the immediate Office of the Registrar (see para. 66 of the budget document). In addition, the Secretary-General proposes the following redeployments between the different organs of the Tribunal, on the basis of workload anticipated for the biennium:

(a) One D-1 post from the Prosecution Division to the Judicial Support Services Division of the Registry to accommodate the reclassification of the post of Chef de Cabinet of the President of the Tribunal, which is proposed in view of the increased amount of work and the increase in the range and nature of responsibilities of the functions of the Chef de Cabinet as the Tribunal enters into the liquidation phase;

(b) One P-5 post (made available from the above reclassification) from the Judicial Support Services Division to the Registry to accommodate the post of Chief of the immediate Office of the Registrar, whose functions would include overseeing the Archives and Records Management Unit and the two Legal Officers to be redeployed from the immediate Office of the Prosecutor (see para. 49 (c) below);

With respect to the above redeployments, the Committee is of the view that it would have been more transparent to propose: (a) the abolishment of the D-1 post in the Prosecution Division; (b) the reclassification to the D-1 level of the P-5 post in the Office of the President of the Tribunal; and (c) the establishment of a new P-5 post in the Office of the Registrar.

(c) One P-4 and one P-3 Legal Officer from the immediate Office of the Prosecutor to the immediate Office of the Registrar in support of the transition to residual functions and to provide legal advice on the completion strategy and legacy issues;

(d) One P-4 and one P-3 from the immediate Office of the Prosecutor to the Press and Information Office.

The Advisory Committee recommends approval of the Secretary-General's proposals.

Non-post resources

50. Resource requirements under other staff costs, including general temporary assistance, are estimated at $44,284,500, reflecting a decrease of $3,565,500, or 7.8 per cent, as compared with the revised appropriation for the current biennium. The Advisory Committee notes that the reductions resulting from the phased reduction of 213 general temporary assistance positions during the 2010-2011 biennium (comprising 85 Professional and 128 General Service positions) would be mostly offset by the additional requirements for general temporary assistance to cover the functions of the posts to be abolished during 2010-2011 (see para. 48 above).

51. Resources proposed under non-staff compensation in the amount of $12,520,000 would decrease by $3,396,900, owing mainly to reduced requirements for honoraria attributable to the gradual reduction of 4 permanent trial judges and 10 ad litem judges as first instance trials are completed during the biennium 2010-2011.

52. Requirements for contractual services would decrease by $25,365,600, or 38 per cent, from $66,679,000 in 2008-2009 to $41,313,400 in 2010-2011. The Advisory Committee notes that this is largely attributable to reduced requirements for fees and travel requirements of defence counsel, as a result of the reduced

number of indigent accused persons. It is estimated that an average of 33 indigent accused persons will be in trial and appellate proceedings before the Tribunal during the biennium. Defence counsel for all trials will be remunerated by way of a lump sum under the defence counsel trial legal-aid policy. A similar lump-sum payment scheme is expected be adopted for cases in appeal (see para. 39 above).

53. Concerning the provision of $20,171,000 under grants and contributions to cover future liabilities for the pensions of judges, the Advisory Committee has recommended that this issue be addressed in the context of the final budget submission and performance report (see paras. 6-8 above).

D. Conclusions and recommendations

54. **The Advisory Committee recommends that the General Assembly take note of the second performance report and approve the final appropriation for the biennium 2008-2009 of $388,888,300 gross ($345,690,900 net) to the Special Account for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.**

55. **The Advisory Committee also recommends approval of the resource requirements outlined in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, subject to its observations and recommendations in paragraph 8 above.**

Annex

Proposed abolition of regular posts and general temporary assistance positions at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

	31 December 2009	*31 December 2011*	*Reduction*	*Percentage*
Tribunal				
Posts				
Professional	347	261	86	24.8
General Service	385	285	100	26.0
Total posts	**732**	**546**	**186**	**25.4**
General temporary assistance positions				
Professional	107	22	85	79.4
General Service	151	23	128	84.8
Total general temporary assistance positions	**258**	**45**	**213**	**82.6**
All positions				
Professional	454	283	171	37.7
General Service	536	308	228	42.5
Total positions	**990**	**591**	**399**	**40.3**
Office of the Prosecutor				
Posts				
Professional	131	82	49	37.4
General Service	64	35	29	45.3
Total posts	**195**	**117**	**78**	**40.0**
General temporary assistance positions				
Professional	67	5	62	92.5
General Service	63	6	57	90.5
Total general temporary assistance positions	**130**	**11**	**119**	**91.5**
All positions				
Professional	198	87	111	56.1
General Service	127	41	86	67.7
Total positions	**325**	**128**	**197**	**60.6**
Registry				
Posts				
Professional	216	179	37	17.1
General Service	321	250	71	22.1
Total posts	**537**	**429**	**108**	**20.1**

	31 December 2009	*31 December 2011*	*Reduction*	*Percentage*
General temporary assistance positions				
Professional	40	17	23	57.5
General Service	88	17	71	80.7
Total general temporary assistance positions	**128**	**34**	**94**	**73.4**
All positions				
Professional	256	196	60	23.4
General Service	409	267	142	34.7
Total positions	**665**	**463**	**202**	**30.4**